THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third 51-tf July 9., 1842. EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on Main street, East side, three doors above 3d. July 30, 1841.

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A TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and Court streets.

MASON WILLSON .-- Attorney and Counsellor at

Massachusetts to Virginia.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The blast from Freedom's northern hills, upon its southern Bears greeting to Virginia, from Massachusetts Bay:-No word of haughty challenging-nor battle-bugle's peal, Nor steady tread of marching files, nor clang of horsemen's

No train of deep-mouthed cannon along our highways go Around our silent arsenals untrodden lies the snow; And to the land-breeze of our ports, upon their errand

Yet, not one brown, hard hand, foregoes its honest labor

And side by side, with sons of hers, the Massachusetts men

Encountered Tarleton's charge of fire, and stout Cornwal-

Forgets she how the Bay State, in answer to the call Of her old house of Burgesses, spoke out from Faneuil

DEATH!"

False to their fathers' memory-false to the faith they lov-If she can scoff at Freedom, and its Great Charter spurn

Must WE of Massachusetts, from Truth and Duty turn? WE hunt your bondinen, flying from slavery's hateful

Thank Cod!-not yet so vilely, can Massachusetts bow, The spirit of her early time is with her even now; Dream not because her pilgrim blood moves slow, and cal and cool.

She thus can stoop her chamless neck, a sister's slave, and

All that a sister State should do, all that a free State may, Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in our early day; But that one dark, loathsome burden, ye must stagger wit

And reap the bitter barvest which ye yourselves have

Hold while ye may your struggling slaves, and burder God's free air, With woman's shriek beneath the lash, and manhood's wil

Cling closer to the "cleaving curse" that writes upon you

The blasting of Almighty wrath, against a land of chain Still shame your gallant ancestry, the cavaliers of old, By watching round the shambles where human flesh

The madden'd mother's cry of wo shall pierce the slaver'

Lower than plummet soundeth, sink the Virginian name; Plant, if ye will, your fathers' graves with rankest weeds of Be, if ye will, the scandal of God's fair universe-

We wash our hands forever, of your sin, and shame, and

hath been, Thrilled, as but yesterday, the hearts of Berkshire's mo tain-men

The echoes of that solemn voice are sadly lingering still In all our sunny valleys, on every wind-swept hill. And when the prowling man-thief came hunting for his

neath the very shadow of Bunker's shaft of grey, How through the free lips of the son, the father's warning spoke;

How from its bonds of trade and sect the Pilgrim city An hundred thousand right arms were lifted up on high An hundred thousand voices sent back their loud eply; Through the thronged towns of Essex the startling su

And up from bench, and sounding loom, her young n chanics sprang.

The voice of free, broad Middlesex-of thousands a the shaft of Bunker calling to that of Lexington-

From Norfolk's ancient villages-from Plymouth's rock bound. To Where Nantucket feels the arms of ocean close I

Of cultured vales and fringing woods, the gentle Nash

Swelled up to heaven the thrilling cry, of "God save Li

sandy Barnstable rose up, wet with the salt se

Along the broad Connecticut old Hampden felt the thrill. And the cheer of Hampshire's woodmen swept down from

The voice of Massachusetts! Of her free sons and daugh-

Deep calling unto deep aloud-the sound of many waters Against the burden of that voice, what tyrant power shall

ook to it well. Virginians! In calmness we have born

In answer to our faith and trust, your insult and yo scorn;

And shaken round our hearths and homes you and gyves!

Ve wage no war-we lift no arm-we fling no torch with

With the strong, upward tendencies, and God-like soul of But for us and for our children, the yow which we have

For freedom and humanity, is register'd in Heaven:

No slave hunt in our borders—no pirate on our strand! No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!

ORIGINAL. Letter from Walter Yancy.

Mount Gilead, Marion county, Ohio, January 19,

Accordingly I commenced my labors at Green ments were made slaves. Plain, where I found many staunch and untiring friends of the bleeding slave, who rendered me tion from Burns? all the assistance in their power, to facilitate the greatly to the interest of our meeting. Thence I their influence. went to Springfield, where I expected to deliver Take the follo a lecture, but found that it was out of my power to obtain a sufficient audience, in conseque What means the Old Dominion?--hath she forgot the day; tist. I had an interesting meeting with the people When o'er her conquered valleys swept the Briton's steel of color, who manifest great interest in behalf of scribers, whose heart seemed to be completely ab- periodicals is exerted to put down all discussion and we would procure for them a fair trial. They sorbed in the cause of humanity, He mounted against slavery, and the columns of these period his horse and gave me great assistance in obtaining subscribers and collections for the Philanthro- throwing off this "leaden incu bus of ignorance. pist and Standard. Here I delivered two lectures, one near the town of Yorkshire, and the other in When, echoing back her Henry's cry, came pulsing on the neighborhood of Pickeral Town, and at both, church has maintained editorially that slavery is my neighbors, who had not been used to such tyhad very interesting and attentive gatherings .made my way to Delaware county, where I found many of your delinquents, who were unable, in consequence of the hard times, to meet What asks the Old Dominion! If now her sons have pro the demands, but whose hearts loved to be in the good work. When I arrived, I found that the to get rid of it: and that the general conference of the justice, and brought before an associate lave efforts of our friend Buffum had just prepared the way for a full and free discussion of our principles. The seed of truth he sowed there, is destined ere long to bring forth fruit, some ime, and some who had been most bitterly op-

5. That laws exist, by which slaves are excluded from reading the Bible, and it is made posed, on being asked how they liked the meeting,

which had always been celebrated for its deter- (with a few exceptions) connive at the wicked mined opposition to any thing like humanity or laws and neither vote, preach nor write against ville, Huron county Ohio, twenty-five years next

Yours, in behalf of freedom W. YANCY. You will confer a great favor by acknowledging the following donations to the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society.

W. Y.

Clark Nickerson, Harveysburgh, pd. \$0 62 Darbin Harris, Wm. Osborn, Port William, Green Plain Anti-slavery Society, Thos. Swayne's children. Levi Smith, J. M. White, Cortsville, Isaiah Holloway Isaac Kitchen, From G. Bailey From a friend at Delaware,

Methodism---Slavery---Catholicism "O, wad some Power the giftie gie us,"

A. C. Benedict, at Woodbury, on pledge,

paid, Isaac Coats, Richland county, pd,

Elizabeth Borton,

"To see oursels as others see us!" MR. EDITOR -Allow a farmer to quote the sense, if he can'

the language of Burns. The above lines came fresh into my mind, on eading in the Western Christian Advocate of the 13th January, an article headed, "Popery an enemy to popular education," in which among other charges against the Catholics, are the following. "They (the Catholics,) incarcerated the intellect of Europe—made war upon literature, repudiated science, discountenanced education and reduced the faculties of man to dwarfish insignificance—they have deprived the common people of the word of God. If the people were love one another.

Lord hasten the day, when we, as a church, shall the rich man with goodly apparare ignorance, despotism and deception." "The priests have taken away the Bible, the key of knowledge—paralyzed every mental effort which has been put forth to throw off the leaden

incubus of ignorance, despotism and crime.' Now, without endorsing any of these charges against my Catholic friends, I wish to ask my good brother Elliott a few questions, which he may answer or not, as he pleases; and I ask them with no unkind feeling, for in principle he is as much opposed to slavery as any man, and often prays for the abolition of that 'sum of all villan

Are not the two millions of American slaves as tellect of its victims, make war upon literature gainst him. You might also have quoted the elo-and repudiate science, so much solas actually to ex-quent vindication of woman by John Quincy Adclude twenty-five hundred thousand rational be-

ings from all its benefits? a dwarfish insignificance?

mon people of this country, of the word of God, whose decision he will take no appeal. Hear versal liberty, and merits the rebuke and indignably forbidding them to read the Bible, under healing. vy penalties!

the brutal treatment they receive, that makes them ladies. For I would not be one whit behind him Can slavery exist, without what you call the

Has not the Bible, the key of knowledge, been her judgment dictates, her heart can dare. taken away from the slave?

And has not the liberty of the press been entirely destroyed whenever it sought to put forth any effort "to throw off the leaden incubus of igprance, despotism and crime?"

Is it not "a fundamental principle" of the (slave) system, that popular ignorance is essential to the prevalence of slavery, and do not all writers con- that in Mr. Gurley's judgment, we are not at all cur in the opinion, "that ignorance, despotism out of our sphere, in meddling with 'rexed public and crime" are inseparable from the dominion of questions, provided we take the right side,' but the

substituted in that article for popery and popish system, or words of like import, the article as have few to pity, and fewer to relieve them .would be a true, though faint picture of slavery Is it unlady-like to "weep with them that weep?" and the evils inflicted on man by the slave sys

ative. if answered truly; but human language can but feebly describe the horrors of domestic slavery, which has been often proven to be the mos cruel slavery that sun ever shone upon. Now the crime charged upon the Catholics

during the dark ages, is, that the pope by allying himself and the influence of his church to the thrones of tyrants (who misled and enslaved the FRIEND BAILEY:—
In my last letter, I informed you, that it was became responsible for all the cruelties inflicted by ny intention to pass through Clark county, where tyrants upon their subjects, who by the united expected to lecture and operate for your paper. power of a corrupt church and despotic govern-Well what has all this to do with your quota

Surely says one, you don't say that the Meth-

object of our agency: Here I delivered three lec- odist Episcopal church and the other churches tures and obtained some donations to the Ohio of this day sustain slavery and the slave system. American Anti-slavery society. The next place I and thus inflict, or cause or allow to be inflictvisited, was South Charleston, where I had ed upon the millions of slaves in our land, worse ored strangers, men, women and children, to the Seminary protest. He is now the pastor of the Take the following for an answer.

If Brother Elliott or any other editor of a sectarian or political paper will allow an abolitionprotracted meetings among the Methodists and Baptist. I had an interesting meeting with the people weeks, the following facts would probably appear. 1. That the influence of the protestant church your paper. From this place I took my departure for Logan county, where I found our excel-the middle, western and northern states, both by the middle, western and northern states, both by The strangers manifested a disposition to defend lent friend, Horton Brown, one of your old sub-ecclesiastical legislation and the course of their

> despotism and crime." 2d. That an authorized periodical of a large

cals are actually closed against alleffort

3d. That southern conferences have solemply if it was a moral evil, measures ought to be taken pus, and had them removed from the jurisdiction has omitted to censure or disclaim, the doctrine of such southern conferences. 4. That ministers and the members are allowed to hold slaves without censure in protest-

had an appointment at Mount Gilead, a place protestant ministers, and members in slave states

it; they will incur all the moral guilt of the whole ystem. Abundant evidence could be furnished that the church, in the free states is even more responsible than the church in thes slave states; and that the laws of the United State sustained by protestant ministers and members, allow and enforce a system of slavery as bad, if not worse, than any slave state; and that such is the obliquity of the system, that it could not exist if deprived of the support of any one of the principal churches of professing christians. If these positions can be sustained, it appears to me that the American churches hold the same relation to slavery at the present day, with all its crimes, as the Catholic church is said to have held to the

despotism and ignorance of other days.

Let no one suppose me an enemy to the protestant churches for telling what I consider he truth, and what I am pledged to have proved if opportunity is given in public discussion, either oral or printed. I have given abundant evidence of my attachment to these churches chain and convince even the wicked masters that their highest interest will be promoted by doing

"Truth is mighty and will prevail." ly to take the beam of catholicity out of the eyes of others!

Christ saith, "A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another." We have some eighty thousand brethren that belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, who,

cease to regard the rich man with goodly appar- familiarly termed the Black Law: el, while we allow the poor brother to be enslaved and bratalized without lifting up our voice a-

Shall the poor slave brother perish, for whom Christ died?

AN OLD METHODIST. January 24th, 1843.

Woman. "Up to our altars then haste we, and summor

Courage and loveliness-manhood, and woman. Dear Doctor;-I was pleased with the gentle much oppressed, as any equal number of persons have ever been when under the Catholic power! disparagement of woman, as a moral reformer, Does not American slavery incarcerate the in- and I think you did well to quote Mr. Morris a- into operation.

"I have a word to say, not in reply to, but in tion of every virtuous citizen.

in every 'good word and work. "I know that woman can do much in the cause a fair and impartial trial for the aforesaid men, three main springs of popery, viz. ignorance, of humanity. I know that pity to the suffering women and children.

is in some sort her peculiar prerogative; whatever Not she with traitorous lips, her Savior stung

Not she denied him with unholy tongue, She, when apostles shrank, could danger brave Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave. "And I was rejoiced to hear one, who listened to yesterday's invitation to the ladies, to enter into this cause of colonization, observe, "It seem moment we touch abolition we are out of our

"No, it is not indelicate to feel and act for such

"Must she behold unheeding. Life's holiest feelings crushed, While woman's heart is bleeding, Shall woman's voice be hushed?

Abolition Kidnapper.

Lately a large company of men and women who had escaped from the land of Egypt, but were house of Rundle Palmer, who from the circumtion kidnapper." Mr. Palmer, not thinking him- ticular. self entitled to this designation, has sent us the a very hospitable man.

light in an opportunity to refresh the weary trav together, to pray for, to speak of, and to contribby ten or twelve men, armed with pistols, dirks, clubs, &c., with a Kentucky leader, backed up by millions of heathen in our own land, and to speak a constable, holding a paper he called a warrant. of and to pray for them and their oppressors. themselves, but I advised them to use no violence, accordingly gave themselves up, and were ordered to leave my house, and go to the tavern, where I cing the subject of domestic heathenism, or slaveuppose they were fed. From thence, they were taken to Norwalk, for trial before the justice who issued the varrant. In the mean time, some of ranny, grew somewhat indignant, and were de to go to Norwalk and liberate the stranjudge of the County Court. But fate appeared to be against them, and they were doomed to go in to interminable slavery, because it appeared they had drunk of the bitter cup before. They were thirty, some sixty and some one hundred ant churches, and thus become interested in per-fold. Here we had a thrilling and enthusiastic petuating the system in its worst form. not claimed under the warrant, consequently he

pursued his journey unmolested.

I have now related the truth in the case, and l replied that abolition principles were not so bad after all. After filling several appointments in read; and that by the laws of the slave states the the interior of the county, at Eaden, Woodbury and Kensington, I came to this county, where I and child are disclaimed and disregarded; and that pursue in solution pursue in solution in the case, and I have now related the truth in the case

For the curiosity of those who wish to know, I would say, that I have lived in the aforesaid Fitchthem; and thus the protestant churches become as April, and have never been known as a law-brea-

Fitchville Awake.

At a public meeting of the citizens in Fitchville,

held on the evening of the 9th inst., Stephen Pomeroy was called to the chair, and E. A. Pray, ap-On motion.

A committee of three was appointed to draft questions of the free blacks of Boston, and of the resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the slaves of Charleston, he did not say.

meeting, on the subject of slavery Messre P

Whether he asked the happy people of Charlesmeeting, on the subject of slavery. Messrs. R. Palmer, H. Denton, and A. C. House were appointed said committee, who, after due deliber-

as apppears on evidence, certain poor people, to them by their protectors in the administration wit: five men, three women, all belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, save one, as stated by themselves, together with four little chiland still cherish, (as one of the highest and fondest hopes) a strong conviction that the protestant churches of America, and especially the Methodist Enjaged church with four little children, determined within themselves to emigrate from a land of tyranny, inequality, and conversion dist Episcocal church will come back to the gosto a land of liberty and equal rights, where the pel doctrine as taught by good old Wesley, and thus, armed with divine influence, break every men are estimated according to moral worth and my patrols were present;—he has not informed men are estimated according to moral worth, and ny patrols were present;-he has not informed not according to color:

children had progressed in their contemplated em-Let us get the mote of the guilt of slavery out four own eyes, and then we shall see more clear-suppose, as friction from the state of Kentucky, as far north suppose, that finding them sleek, well fed, well friend clothed, well shod, and honest as his friend clothed, well shod, and honest as his friend clothed. and unmolested, doubtless with hearts beating Clay would say, as any working man, he therewith expectation that the time of their deliver- fore concluded, that they were happy. ance was at hand:

And whereas, Certain individuals (or what the happiness of any one creature in the image might more properly be called mobocrats) did of God, endowed with the spirit of the living then, and there interefere, and with force and Jehovah, and destined to fill a space in an im-O hear Christ say, "As I have loved you, ye also arms, pistols, dirks, bowie-knives and clubs, as- mortal existence hereafter, is deserving censure sault and abuse the said men women and children, and the contempt of all honest men is but his being urged on by a justices writ under what is just mode of praise.

And the said men, women and children, were

Be it therefore Resolved, 1st,

That we feel determined once more to redeem the reputation for high morals, and orderly character that our village has heretofore sustained. worthy citizens feel grieved that a Kentucky have been misinformed in any of these things, I slave-holder with a number of bought up (what shall be most happy to retract. are called here) Ohio Blood Hounds, or slave catchers, should be secretly quartered among us, for the purpose of carrying their nefarious purposes

2. Resolved. That any and every person in a free state vollude twenty-five hundred thousand rational bears in Congress, when even the right of petition had been denied her; and you could have arrayed against him, a host of other authorities equally

That any and every person in a free state volunteering under any circumstances whatever, to aid darkness, and darkness boring people and reduce the faculties of man to respectable and ponderous. But I prefer, in this apprehend his runaway slaves, forfeits the charcase, to quote an author for whom Mr. Blanch- acter of a worthy citizen, and may justly be count-Does it not deprive one sixth part of the com- ard entertains the highest respect, and from ed mean, servile, mercenary, an enemy to uni-

> 3. Resolved, That we approve of the zealous efforts made by the friends of humanity in endeavoring to secure happens to be exactly the case with your humble

4. Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting, together

STEPHEN POMEROY, MODERATOR. E. A. PRAY, Secretary.

Ministers and Churches.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 8th. 1843 Dr. Bailey; -Abolitionists of Ohio have in time past, been so fearful of imitating a certain school of anti-slavery men in their denunciations of ministers and churches, on account of their ap athy and supineness upon the subject of slavery that I fear they are in danger of going to the oth-

While I have no doubt that their course has been in many instances wrong, yet I am forced; by what we daily see and hear of the timeserving sycophancy of our ministers of the gospel, anon this subject, to confess that there is in many of their accusations more "of truth than poetry, still this side the red sea, were re-taken by their I am by no means disposed to rail, nor am I in oppressors in Fitchville, Huron county, and car- a fault-finding humor; but some things have recentried back 10 bondage. They were found at the ly come to my knowledge having a bearing upon this topic, which constrain me to make the quiry, whether we hold up to public notoriety sufstance, was posted in the papers, as an "aboli-ficiently, the dereliction of ministers in this par-

I will mention one or two instances, that you following article, from which we infer that he is (and your readers if you choose,) may see of what material, ministers sometimes are made. There resides in this county, a minister who, I am in-"About the first of Nov. last, a company of col- formed was one of the signers of the famous Lane We hear thy threats, Virginin—thy stormy words and high Swell harshly on the southern winds, which melt along our Jt hn O. Wattles, whose efforts there contributed cause or allowed to be inflicted upon those under timated to me that they were poor wayfaring peo- in his church a few (would I could say many!) who ple. Forthwith my wife and daughter set about feel for the poor and the oppressed, and who in all due difference to new inventions, I would getting breakfast for them, for they always de- their monthly concerts, feel that when they come say, God's plan is still the best; for I know not a eller. But, in a few minutes, to my surprise, my ute to the conversion of the world, and the hea-house was entered and surrounded, I should think, then in particular, that it is not amiss or an offence against God or their consciences to remember

They recollect the injunction of Paul, to "re member those in bonds as bound with them."-Upon an occasion of this kind, one of the members of this church was severely reproved for introdury, by a fellow disciple. Mr. D. the minister, in remarking upon the subject, said, "that when the brother prayed for the slave and his oppressor, he the tree of no government, growing so luxuriantly could unite with him most heartily, but when he in the East, planted in the fruitful soil of human came to speak of them, that was quite another expediency. How easy and natural the transition resolved that slavery is not a moral evil, and gers, if it could be done without violating Law. for the introduction of the subject, of which I had then, how much more humane not to punish that Dr. Capers, a leading clergyman, has declared, They accordingly took out a writ of Habeas Correction now the substance. Is truth spoken at all, but let the wilful murderer run at large, in prayer, less objectionable than any other way? Does it become metamorphosed by its being adlressed in supplication to God, so as to become alatable, while if addressed to us it is offensive? May we not speak of those things for which we pray? Why did not this divine so act when he signed the protest of Lane Seminary? Did he ernments to take the life of wilful murderers, so pray alone or act and pray both? Or is this some surely if they neglect this, the land cannot be new light that has broken in upon his theology? Cleansed in any other way; and God will in his own From whence is it radiated? Does it shine forth from whence is it radiated? Does it shine forth tom the bright effulgence that illumes all the teachings of our blessed Redeemer, or is it the dim, murky twinkling of a dollar and cent; whom God had appointed to utter destruction, but time-serving, popularity-seeking spirit!

It is certainly a course that would do little in

onverting the world.

Again, I learn that the venerable Bishop Soule, them; and thus the protestant churches become as responsible for all the sins and wrongs of slavery, as the Catholics did for ignorance and crime, by as the Catholics did for ignorance recently while descending the Ohio River, in a conversation upon this subject of abolition, took fore concluded that emancipation was not benefi-

cial to the slave. You will perceive how large must have been a conclusion formed upon so correct a premise. It suited Bishop Soule, and no doubt as he is a dignitary of the church, it will be received as evidence positive, proof clear as mud, that the blacks are better off as slaves than as free men .-Whether the venerable Bishop asked the same

ton, as to the sanctity of the institution of marriage, and its respect by their masters; whether he asked them of the strength of their filial and ation, reported the following resolutions, which were ably discussed, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas. On or about the 15th of October last, us. Many such questions, somewhat pertinent And whereas, The aforesaid men, women and to the point might have been asked, with great propriety, by one who was anxious to learn their sources of rational happiness. But, we suppose, that finding them sleek, well fed, well

Any man, much more a church dignitary who can make this the criterion, by which to judge

When I see such men as these pursuing this course; while the political world is getting right; while such papers as the N. Y. Express is pubconsequently thrust back again into interminable lishing Adams' speech, and the articles of Justitia upon the annexation of Texas, and Lord Morpeth's letter to Mr. Chapman, I can but feel that our clergy, many of them, instead of being pious in morals and religion, are mere dead weights, going no higher than they are We therefore state that a large majority of our with much labor dragged even up to that. If I

Yours truly, *C. B. GUTHRIE.

Capital Punishment.

New Athens, December 27th, -1842. "Wo to them that take light for darkness, and

MR. BAILEY:-You know better than I can tell you, that it is always painful to disagree with a friend; especially on what we think to be important subjects .-Although we may know from the knowledge we have of our friend's character, that he will take it kindly, yet there is a kind of instinctive bacakwardness to come in collision with a man, with whom we agree in almost every thing else. This

correspondent, who sends you these few lines. In your last paper, dated December 21, 1842, my eye fell on a short editorial, headed, "Vermont, "Vermont is in advance of all the other states. with the preamble and resolutions, be signed by in her regard to the rights of humanity-or as the Chairman and Secretary, and respectfully for-warded to The Experiment and Huron Reflector man. Her legislature at its last session, passed an act, abolishing capital punishment, substituting imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.' &c. Here, Mr. Editor, you and I disagree, and I am sorry to hear that Mr. Bailey, who, as a man and an editor has so much power to do good with almost unbounded influence, has espoused (I believe honestly) a heresy which in its practical bearings on the future destinies of our beloved country, I fear, will be little less than the horrid system of slavery! I will hint at some of the reasons; and first I would say, if it was enjoined on me to search the scriptures, to find a doctrine clearly taught and forcibly enjoined by God himself, I would say it was capital punishment for wilful murder. How men be hold and. I will call it, heaven-daring, as to attack this doctrine and do it away by legislative enactments, and call it a high attainment in humanity, I know not. Why call it humanity, when many of its advocates will have it more terriffic and of course more to be feared than immediate death. And so it may be for aught I know, for in scripture we hear of characters that seek death, and it flies from them. Doctor Dellon in the inquisition at Goa was one of these who sought to take his life by means of a sharp piece of gold, but was detected before he accomplished his purpose. But suppose the advocates of this popular doctrine have found a text that, in their opinion, justifies the practice of capital punishment. would ask, do they get the text for substituting in its room imprisonment in the penitentiary for

I shall likely be answered, reason suggests the necessity for the safety of community. if the wilful murdered must be kept in a place of safety; for the safety of community; then with safer place for a wilful murdered than the grave. I may be answered, the pentientiary has this advantfige over the grave, that it allows the wicked man to think of his wickedness, and repent. I answer, all the repentance that a man gets that is not the sight of God; will do him no real good; if God commands men to put the murderer to death, and he thinks fit to give him repentence, he can do it in as short a time

But, this new invention of no capital punishment I think, will be found to be a twig cut off More was said in reproof of the brother of no capital punishment, to no punishment at all? with a drop of innocent blood hanging on each finger, and guilty of as many murders as he has fingers and toes, crying, hurrah for the superior huhe was disappointed, although, no doubt, he flat-

THE PHILANTHROPIST

the object of his ill-timed pitty.

Depraved human nature often evidences its much ability and to very good effect on the abuses of civil government, among which he classes capital punishment. After using all the arguments his competent to educate!" Therefore, they must elevate ty under its own colors: gigantic mind could think of, which however were the art of teaching, and make it a fourth profession. not very potent, he concludes with a wish that so that the instructer may be a titled gentleman this evil may so on have an end, that evidently ori- The idea, we presume, is, that he would then at- cracy with limitation-Crganic against Cutancginated in barbarity. When Mr. Elmaker ought to have known that it was no invention of man at all, but an express command of God, given as early as the days of Noah-surely the oldest record that man knows any thing about. And yet Mr. Elmaker ventures to say it originated in barishment, but will this prove that the thing itself the universal paralyis produced by slavery. is barbarous? I think not.

E. VANHORN.

THE PHILANTHROPIST,

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday, February 8, 1843.

Rights of Colored Seamen.

That colored seamen, on board northern ves sels, entering southern ports, in the prosecution of their legitimate business, should be taken from their work and incarcerated, is a serious injury to shipmasters and the mercantile interest. That colored citizens of the free states, going under such circumstances into southern ports, should be imprisoned, is a flagrant outrage on their rights, a palpable violation of the federal constitution and a gross insult to to the sovereignty of the free states.

That the flag of Britain should afford that protection to colored American seamen in southern ports, which the American flag is unable to do, is a disgrace to the nation.

In view of these facts, one would suppose that the free state representatives in Congress, to a man, would be in favor of immediate measures to secure the rights of these seamen. And indeed, the vote on day, indicated an awakening spirit on the part of the disregard of the claims of the slaveholder, some north. Since then, however, the serviles have been northern senators denounced it bitterly for this himself the master of Congress. Were the slaves without imputing base designs to these gentleof the south as detestably mean, as these white men, unless indeed we suppose them depraved emenials of the slaveholder, at the north, we might nough to love slavery for its own sake. Among labor for their emancipation on strict principles of the northern opponents of the treaty, was Mr. justice, but as for pitying them, that would be out Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who was talked of

a re-consideration of the order of the House to cended Calhoun himself in devotion to the interprint five thousand extra copies of the reports from ests of slavery, had its origin in that fact. the committee of commerce, relating to colored seamen. One of these, remember, was in favor of the ton Globe; but we have room now only for an exsouth, but the slaveholders did not dare to have tract. the truth go out, though the contradiction went with it. It, on examination, he should find an argument on the one side or the other calculated to allay excitement, he would have no objection to are satisfied with the manner in which it has been the publication; but if there was any thing to in- adjusted, we ought not to complain. Sir, this is flame the public mind, he should be opposed .- not a mere southern question, but it is a question No doubt, the slaveholder would cover up these which deeply affects the honor of the whole coun-

Mr. Winthrop made some harmless remark.

blacks, and said, it seemed some colored men had been arrested under this law—and he wanted to tionists; and, therefore, the whigs, as a party, are know whether the report of the majority were careful not to give them offence. Far different i designed to prevent Virginia from exercising her the conduct of the democrats. In my own state own laws within her own limits! And yet Vir- we inscribe upon our party banners hostility to abginia has undertaken to punish New York for pass ing laws within her own limits-laws, differing have we fought to sustain this principle. Whilst from those of Virginia, in this, that they do not vio the democrats of the north are opposed to slavery late the federal constitution. To catch the serviles, in the abstract, they are ever ready to maintain he called for the yeas and nays, -- and by a vote of 112 to 88, the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Botts' motion then tion. It was my anxious desire and confident prevailed and the motion to print five thousand extra conies of the reports, was laid on the table. yeas 104, nays 84.

And thus again, the poor, mean-spirited north bowed its neck to receive the yoke of the slave holders of the South.

Common Schools in Kentucky.

The report of the Superintendent of Comm Schools in Kentucky, appears to us, rather meagre. If we recollect, Bishop Smith, the superintendent some years since, was cashiered for stating too many unpalatable truths. Perhaps Mr. Brush deems its expedient, to be somewhat charv of his information. We gather from the report that the counties, adopting the school system, find it difficult to obtain from the government their share of the school fund. One of the commissioners, after reporting from four adopting districts, says, "the other districts are waiting to see whether any encouragement will be given by the state." The commissioners of Christian slaveholding, the democracy of the north is its the men who thus require the money and arms the Sentinel still stands? If so, we would give ical disquisitions are pleasant enough; but we circulation, we have concluded to reduce the county write-"During the present year, no district in this county has adopted the common school system. The prospect for the success of the scheme is less encouraging, and there is less interest manifested by the communityon this great the slavery party; nor do we believe it can be resubject, owing mainly, we think, to the failure in formed. Multitudes, we know, now act with it receiving the proportion of the state fund." An- who, if enlightened on this question of slavery, other thing we notice, is, that out of 92 counties in the state, but 21 have adopted the school system; and but 2069 children are at school in those, though the number of children, between the ages of seven and seventeen, in all the counties, forming the basis of the school fund, is 113,289 .-There is but one place, in which the superintendent alludes to this failure of the common school system, and then the allusion is such as would never convey to any mind, not familiar with the facts, slavery, and would mediate an unnatural peace the true state of the case. 'The course of public between them: while its leaders, like those of the fustruction," he says, "has not advanced and spread over the entire community, as its incalcu-

announce, that the cause of common schools in ven may hasten that event. Kentucky has failed, and must fail; and that there which is, to put an end to slavery, thereby arousing eratic slavery party, and the liberty party. Men proportion to the good which he may contribute by convey such title as is vested in him as such.

STEWART Me RAVEN, Trustee.

The trustee will onproportion to the good which he may contribute by convey such title as is vested in him as such.

STEWART Me RAVEN, Trustee.

Stavery men who were once whigs would rally abundantly bonored than the master.] If this

the general and universal spread of popular and the thraldom of the reigning parties. thorough education is, a sufficient number of men tract scholars, scarce as they now are.

forever prevent the growth of the common school ed with the image of God, against the Democracy system in the slave states,—the scattered, insula- of gags, and whips, and thumbscrews and gyves. ted state of the people; the great inequality bebarity. With due respect to his great talents, tween the large slaveholder, and poor white man; God hasten the day! I will venture to call it downright arrogance. It the selfishness of the former and his indifference is tru, barbarous nations have pactised capital pun- to the elevation of the poorer classes; and lastly,

The Common Schools of Cincinnati

The thirteenth annual report of the condition of the common schools of Cincinnati, is highly encouraging. The census of 1840 showed the whole number of children between 5 and 15, ir the city, to be 8,000. Since then, it is estimated they have increased to 9000. According to the report, the enrollment of school-children is nearly 7000. A large portion of the remaining 2000, are instructed at private schools; so that there are few children in Cincinnati, who have not been enrolled the past year. The number in daily attendance during the year, has been 3003. The report says--"when we consider that the school age comprehends ten years, and that one third of that time, at the usual rate of progress, is sufficient to acquire a moderate instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic: will occasionally participate in the benefits of the public schools."

The finances seem to be in a good condition. there being a balance of cash in the treasury June 30, 1842, of \$9,106,28.

The Future.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the southern the printing of Mr. Winthrop's report, the other the late treaty with Eritain, notwithstanding its him up as a runaway, and put him in jail. whipped in-the slaveholder has again shown very reason. It is hard to explain such conduct, at that time, as a suitable candidate for the Presi-On the 23 of January, Botts of Virginia moved dency. Perhaps the zeal with which he trans-His speech we find published in the Washing-

"I now come to the Creole question. "And here we, who are opposed to the treaty, have been told that this is peculiarly a southern question; and that, if the senators from the south try. I might here repeat what I have said upon a former occasion—that all Christendom is leagued against the south upon this question of domestic constitutional rights, except the democracy of the north. I do not mean to insinuate that the whig Mr. Wise stated the law of Virginia, about free party of the north are generally abolitionists. Far olition. It is there one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party; and many a hard battle the constitutional rights of the south against the fierce and fanatical spirit of abolition. I therefore claim the right of discussing the Creole queshope that this question, at least, might have been settled by the treaty. I firmly believe that the

> advance has been made towards the settlement of this question by the correspondence before us." "ALL CHRISTENDOM IS LEAGUED AGAINST THE SOUTH UPON THIS QUESTION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY. TAIN THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS,

ernment might have consented to accept the bitter

with the sweet; and to have done us justice on the

But we have not improved the golden opportunity:

and now what are we told? Why, that a great

tion of Maine which they so ardently desired.

except THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH. To comprehend the full enormity of this shameless avowal, recollect, that what Mr. Buchanclaim to hold slaves, which is no constitutional right at all, having in fact nothing to do with the isiana. constitution. He means, then, that while all christendom is leagued against the practice of dignation of every citizen of a free state; for Can it be possible that Mr. Fall is yet alive, that sake. Abstract philosophical, theological, poetgreat protector and support, without which slave-

deny, that the democratic party is emphatically. would abandon it forever: of them there is hope.

Why, then, will you not unite with us, says the wnig? Because, your party is neither hot nor cold, neither one thing nor another. It is the great compromising party of the country. It has no principles, but what circumstances for the time force upon it. It holds the same position in the political world, that the colonization society does in the moral:-it stands between freedom and colonization society, with here and there an exception, are slaveholders and pro-slavery men.-Your party can only be reformed, by dissolution And this is all, we suppose, it is prudent for As the representative of the compromise principle him to disclose. Why not come out honestly and it must be broken down, and we pray that Hea-

What would be the result? There would then is but one way, to revive it and make it flourish, be but two parties in the country-the great demo-

tered himself that he was doing a superior act of may be enough enlightened people in a district under the black banner of slavery: the liberty brinciple be correct, humble pursuits should be humanity. But his life must go for the life of to sustain a school? This would never do: it men who were democrats, would range, with those them, but in the estimation of the world: that would be sadly wanting in patriotism! But, Mr. who had been freemen in the whig ranks, around this cannot be done, till we elevate the working Brush thought he must say something, and so he the standard of Freedom, whose folds were first classes from the condition of brutes to that of wickedness, in acting as though vain men were has discovered, that "the great desideratum," as given to the breeze by the Liberty men, the men wiser than God. Mr. Elmaker, a popular civilian.

wit is thought and believed by many, in view of lately wrote a book, in which he expatiates with the general and universal autended for popular and the threldom of the microgram and the microgram and the microgram and the microg

Then for a clear field, and fair fight-each par-

The TRUE against the FALSE democracy-the DEMOCRACY without limitation, against the DEMO-"To this complexion it must come." And may

Kidnapping in Indiana.

Some time last summer, we received an acten so illegibly that we laid it by till we could overhauling some papers, it caught our eve.

man rights, and his statement, we think, may be relied upon. It is this. Some time last June, two colored men passing northwardly, near and there will be no envy on the part of the poorout warrant as runaways, by a gang of negro- and provocation of insurrection.] The rich should great difficulty, was retaken, and cast into jail. love are based upon our nature and destiny, and A writ of habeas corpus was granted, at the instance of Peter Stephenson, a citizen of the slave bear to each other?] We hold that it is the place, but the sheriff, Franklin Willbite, refus-duty of the privileged classes to correct the presed to serve it, till threatend with legal process. ent inequalities to the proper advantage of the spirit of unsleeping love, to be betrayed into mis-It was arranged, as was supposed, with the unprivileged, [and therefore it is the imperative chievous crimination or recrimination, will not only we may safely conclude that, dating from the past year, almost the entire mass of our children Jacob Wykoff and Isaac McCormick, should be the great object of all, but if the favored ready with their horses, to take the colored men classes [slave-owners] will not correct and adjust to Kentucky.

Robert was brought before Wm. Cole, probate judge; and Mr. Warren, an attorney, appeared fluential [masters] to do justice, and encourage in his behalf. The judge asked, if there was the poor and friendless [slaves] to demand it. any affidavit filed-what was the warrant, what the authority for committing him? The sheriff answered that there was none-but Mr. Kelan of industry is disregared or neglected, These senators generally advocated the ratification of and others saw him going along the road, took artificial distinctions have a thousand times too

> The judge informed the prisoner that he was to protect him. He staid in the office of the clerk of the court, with his only friend, Mr. Steordered them out, and on the colored man atbite, Wykoff, and McCormick, tied with a hickory bark, and taken to Kentucky.

And that was the last of poor Robert. Now, we doubt not, the people of Washington consider themselves a civilized people; but it is impossible to explain how they could suffer such an outrage to pass with impunity, on any other supposition, than that they are at best but semi-savages.

The Army and Navy.

Slaveholders always talk in a boastful strain of their ability to protect themselves. They ask forts of those noble champions of equality at the nothing of the north, but to be let alone. This is all braggadocia. The Homesquadron, we know, was chiefly designed for the protection of slave- be regarded as actual wealth and active capital and Mr. Calhoun of Mass. moved to lay the mo. slavery. They have no other allies to sustain their ry. But, it is not so generally known, that the instead of being discouraged and despised. army is relied on for a similar purpose. In a letter from a member of Congress, (not Mr. Gid- may seem incendiary when it is recollected that dings,) belonging to one of the pro-slavery paries, is the following passage.

"Indeed, almost ever since the Government was organized, I believe our whole legislation has been dictated by the slaveholders, and aply the growth of the north. But I doubt not the slave-interest.

"The Comberland road expenditure may be considered as one most largely beneficial to the ree states, but in most of the expenditures of the are in the habit of mistreating those who pertorm propitious moment for adjusting it on honorable terms has passed away forever. The British Govvantage, more indeed on account of their pethe shop is not treated with half that considerculiar position. Especially is it so with reference to the Army. Indeed there have been sec- calling themselves "Democrats" who look upon Creole question, for the sake of obtaining that porretaries, or a secretary of war, perhaps I should those who perform ordinary labor, [the slaves.] say, who has not hesitated to recommend an increase of the army upon the very ground, that additional protection was required by the southern foul slander upon democracy to call them dempeople, against the probable insurrection of their ocrats. They are in feeling and in action hypslaves. This you do not find in any public doc-South upon this question of domestic slavery.

THEY HAVE NO OTHER ALLIES TO SUSument, but a gentlemen who was a member of The laborer [slave] should teach such ment their the Military Committee, told me that by Mr. Poinsett this view had been urged, and in illustration he said, Mr. Poinsett alluded to the fact, that but for the presence of the United States troops. an calls "constitutional" rights, is simply the there would beyond all question have been a most own image. bloody insurrection some short time before in Lou- Hurran for Mississippi abolitionism! It is made

holders would be left unsupported by a single ally! ny to these states the right to speak of slavery, paper to advise them of our purpose. We hope ish, when we see it taking "its full share, in Mr. Buchanan spoke the truth. It is vain to and will not even suffer their petitions to be our brother of the Sentinel will reciprocate, and exciting and directing the mastering thoughts other periodicals. Being a half sheet, the postreceived in Congress.

Have we nothing to do with slavery?

sippi.

Sentinel, a democratic paper published at that Sale, the latter part of which is as follows. place. In order to make its meaning plain and comprehensive, we have inserted in different places, in the body of the article, explanatory remarks, which may always be known by being enclosed in brackets.

THE WORKING, OR USEFUL CLASSES:

[COMMONLY CALLED SLAVES.] To discharge the proper functions of civil society, a variety of parts are to be performed, all of ich are equally necessary to the harmony of the whole. There are many pursuits which are looked upon as menial, notwithstanding they may be the most useful and important; [which is owing to our system of slave-labor.] No one should be thought less of for his occupation or the per-formance of his part, but each one respected in and due from said Hicks. The trustee will on-

men.] A man should not think meanly of himby the spirit of independence given it by the native dignity of the laborer; [and the way to effect this is to adopt the wages-principle;] while more "fashionable" pursuits [such as gambling, horse-noring, land-speculating, &c.,] should be deprived of a share of their importance. No particular pursuit should be elevated, but all ous democracy-Democracy, with love in its heart. should be respectable, [except the pursuit of run-Ridiculous! There are four things which will and a blessing in its hand for every being stamp- aways,] and the silly pride which disdains labor, should be frowned down. [for it is said, he that will not work, shall not eat, which is evidently pointed at planters and such like.] In this way we could bring about equality, mutual respect and good will, [to all which the slave system is deadly The object would be to elevate false abasement and bring down silly pride-[to restore to the slave his rights, and strip the master of his usurped pretensions.] Nothing but worth count of a gross outrage committed in Davis virtue and intelligence should be respected. The county. Ia., upon a colored man; but it was writ- poor should be a good, but no better thanthe rich. A man should be regarded as a man in homespun get leisure to decipher it. In some way it escaped as well as one in broad cloth--[in a black skin as well as white-for the outer covering given by our attention, till within a few days, when, in nature, has no more to do with a man's manhood than the artificial one furnished by the tailor.]-Our correspondent is a zealous triend of hu- The hand of labor should be as respectable as the hand of luxury [and more so, for while the slave produces, the master only consumes.] Let there be no pride or contempt on the part of the rich. Washington, Davis county, were seized with [Destroy slavery, and you take away the ground respect the poor, and the poor should respect the this fact, that in the Nineteenth Century, and respect the poor, and the poor should respect the this fact, that in the Nineteenth Century, and recessity knows no law, Mr. Statesman.—Your natural allies in the south, when the interbut one of them named Robert Thomas, after the system of free-labor.] Mutual respect and A writ of habeas corpus was granted, at the these things should be realized in truth; [but, how the present state of things, it becomes the bounden duty of the less favored [slaves] to demand justice. I shall therefore entreat the rich and in-

> It is too much the case that the "gentleman" of leisure, of wealth or of education commands all the respect of society, while the much weight [and will have, till we make the men of industry, that is, the slaves, free, give them the Bible, and the benefits of the common free. But, though the law had no claim on him, schools.] It is not the most intellectual manthe mob had, and no officer of the law offered not the most learned scholar—not the wealthy nais most useful or contributes most to the good of society! No! Those who are most respected in phenson, as long as he could, but the sheriff the eyes of the world, are not the most useful citizens! If they are not the most useful, they should tempting to walk off, he was seized by Will- not be entitled to the most respect! Those who are the most valuable citizens are generally the least respected, and by this means labor is discouraged, and rendered unfashionable [as it always will be, so long as you make property of your laborers—for it is just as impossible that labor should be honorable, where the mass of the laborers are slaves, as that pug-noses should be respectable, in a community where men with pug-noses are regarded as unclean and disqualified for any public station.] But, it is to be hoped that a better tone of thinking will prevail on this subject, and that the useful laborer will become more influential and more respectable than those who contribute nothing to the general good; and we are strengthened in this hope, by the ef-

Let the thousands who labor, endeavor to understand their rights and assert them; [and this these laborers constitute the majority in this state: but we go for justice. Let them think and knew that they are as worthy at least of consideration as those who are idle. Those who earn their living by useful industry, [the slaves,] should feel that they are quite as useful citizens compelled to relinquish the privilege of exerting the parently the controlling principle with them has as those who live on the industry of others; [the been, to check the prosperity, and consequent. masters;] and, understanding these rights. -hould maintain them on all occasions and at all hazards. The laborer too frequently allows main object after all was to secure the political himself to be treated with contempt-too often ascendency, and thus render more secure their does he allow the haughty aristocrat during the ling the Bible against the libellous charge made they are determined to submit to their outrages transactions of business to treat him as a mere fellow, [all of which arises from his allowing this aristocrat to own him, as property]. We could mention several of those would-be nabous who We cannot forbear quoting the pointed com-

north, the modern abolitionists, whose principle is, that - Labor should not only be respected but

t chould be a recommendation to a man. It should

Government the slave states have largely the ad- what is sometimes called the drudgery of socieation he is entitled to. We know of cases of me as far below them and treat them as mere ser [brutes;] but we take the liberty of stating tha proper places by demanding not only strict justice but gentlemanly treatment. The laborer [slave] should give all the arrogant and over reaching drones [slaveholders] to understand that he too is a man, made by God, after his spurn such laws.--seeking a freer home and no-

of stern stuff. It goes ahead of any thing we of the Christian World broken. It is beginning college and seminary in the land." Here is an avowal that should arouse the in- have seen, north of Mason and Dixon's line .- to reflect more faithfully the image of its nameof the free states to keep down their slaves, de- them the fraternal hug; and we shall send our shall read the Christian World with a higher rel- price to 50 cts. a hundred. Those purchasing as a token of his sympathy, send us the future and impulses of the age." numbers of his paper, devoted to this interesting subject-the elevation of the working class Abolitionism in Vicksburg, Missis- es or slaves. One thing, however, leads us rather to suspect that the Sentinel is not entirely We rejoice to see abolition doctrines in their sincere in this matter, for in the same numextremest applications, advocated boldly at Vicks- ber of the paper from which the foregoing burg. The following article we copy from the article is taken, is an advertisement for a Trust that a bill has been introduced into the senate,

> "I shall expose at public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, on the plantation of the late Ver-

negroes to wit. May, Miles, Delea. Caroline, Horace, Flan. Nancy and her child Ferdinand, Glans Jo. Pheby and big Jurden, Jerry, Tempy, Meredy

so much thereof as will satisfy and pay of

The Christian World and Slavery.

After a long absence, the Christian World again greets us. Without doubt, it is the most beauti. ard M. Johnson. And indeed, that respect for the ful periodical we receive. It maintains its catholic, courteous spirit, and is filled with instructive articles. We wish the editor could find ime to favor us more frequently with the productions of his own graceful pen.

We are glad to see the serenity of the World roubled by that all-disturbing element-slavery. In the number before us, appears a letter from a southern brother, rebuking the editor, for having barely indicated his dislike of the peculiar institution, and requesting his paper with those of several more "conscientious" slaveholders, to be discontinued at the close of the time for which they had friend 1emarks:

"Its claims to the confidence of all parties, both n state and church, are founded-not on the unmany and unchristian pledge, as we esteem it, that we will be silent on subjects of great interest, because in ordinary discussions they excite inpleasant agitations, but, on the assurance, that experiment will result in the demonstration of side of the question." JOURNAL, too worshipful of eternal truth to compromit its interests for any social or selfish puropposition, and too tenderly vigilant in the angel be sustained. but borne in triumph on the advance shoulders of a long-extended and loud-applauding procession, composed of one Northern and Southplaying by bannered devices, their only devotion, from Esop. first, to Christianity, and then, to inferior interests as sanctified by it, and subservient to it."

So mote it be! Our dear friend has in its perfection that Charity which hopeth all things. But, there is another article which we like petter still, and that is an editorial, in which

ion and character of the Methodist Protestant, and soon threw it off entirely. the so-called organ of the Methodist Protestant Church, published in Baltimore. In 1838, the general conference elected Mr.

Stockton. Editor of that Journal, but, soon after he Book Committee having adopted a resolu tion, prohibiting the introduction into the paper, of any thing upon the subject of slavery, he at once resigned his office.

It so happened, that the chairman of this very ommittee, being scandalized at the open defence of slavery, from the scriptures, by his good prother, the Rev. Alexander McCaine, and feeling moved to write a reply, was obliged to avail himself of a far distant journal in a free state, being shut out of the organ of his church, by the aforesaid resolution! This drew from the editor of the World a pithy remark, in one of his numbers, for which he fell under the displeasure ted, (and we quote the remark as illustrating the consideration for the wrong-doer. slavery of the press in the slave states,) that he should feel it his duty to oppose the publication of the reply to Mr. McCaine in the Methodis Protestant; "not because of objections to its senbecause by admitting it, we would of necessit be expected to admit the views of others on the same subject, and by thus bringing upon our heads the penalty of unabated civil law, we might be outrages are becoming unendurable. We take moral influence in the community, which we believe

our sheet does now exert." Remember, this plea is put forth by a christian editor in justification of himself for not vindica- ed enough from the conduct of these fanatics, and against it, by a distinguished member of his own church, that it sanctions and sustains slavery! nents of the editor of the Christian World, upon this abject conduct.

"In respect to the laws of the state of Maryland, we need only observe, they either do o do not prohibit the defence of the blessed scriptures from prostitution to evil.

"If they do not, the Methodist Protestant should not be foreclosed against such a defence: if they do, if an aged and respectable citizen of the state, an approved christian, an honored minister of God's holy house, dares not make such an effort-then the Methodist Protestant, as the elect organ of an enlightened and liberal christian confederacy, embracing the United States within its limits, has no business there! It should bler utterance."

We repeat, we are glad to see the tranquility

Illinois.

Illinois is on the advance. Her love of liberty and refined taste are only equalled by the punctuality with which she pays her debts. We speak of the ruling powers in that state. We notice, for the apprehension and safe-keeping of runadiciary, which, we doubt not, will be glad to asnon C. Hicks, in the county aforesaid, on the 24th day of June next, the following described guished post of SLAVE-CATCHER, for the slavesign to the sovereign state of Illinois, the distinreeders of the south.

Another eminently democratic measure is in progress in the same legislature. January 10th, Mr. Nunnally asked leave to introduce a bill for punishing amalgamation between whites and blacks; and so little confidence did the members of the legislature seem to have in their unassisted efforts pensed with the rule, for the sake of having the Dr. Wm. M. Awl, and his assistants, Dr. Sambill read twice, and then referred it to the committee on the judiciary. One would think that a demo- whom D. Awl says, "they have uniformly discratic legislature would be specially careful of charged their respective duties with great ability doing any thing, needlessly reflecting on the and fidelity."

practice, or calculated to wound the feelings, of that distinguished favorite of the democracy, Richpeculiar institution of slaveholders, which democrats profess, should deter them from any open reprobation of amalgamation.

Oregon.

The Oregon question seems to occupy much of the time of the United States Senate. With the exception of the Missouri & Kentucky senators, the slaveholding members are opposed to asserting exclusive sovereignty. There are two reasons for this -slavery cannot live in the latitude of Oregon, so that its occupancy will prove adverse, rather than favorable to the slave power; and then, it is essential to the security of slavery, that nothing be done, to embroil us in a war with Great Britain. paid. To all of which the editor replies with admirable spirit. With respect to the World, our southern members stand of the British lion. Calhoun and McDuffie have both deprecated any movement on the subject; and the latter particularly has spoken most severely against it .-Since Calhoun is to be a candidate of the democratic party, it would not do for the Ohio Statesman to open the battery against him, but McDuffie has fallen under censure. "We are surprised," says the Statesman, "at the course Mr. Mcits discussions or controversies shall differ from Duffie has taken on the Oregon question. In the most if not all others, by their rigid subjection to west, no question is of deeper in crest. We are the law of love." It is hoped," he says, "that the mortified that any senator should take the British

ests of slavery are at stake, care nothing for the welfare of the west. Think you that they are so pose, too courageos for intimidation by any force of disinterested, as to be willing to transfer the sceptre from the south to the west-from Slavery to Freedom?

Hints.

A correspondent has sent us the following .-We do not know how much of it he intends for us. But the fable fits us, as well as our neighern, Eastern and Western Brotherhood, and dis-

MR. EDITOR:-

When Boreas could not compel the man to fling off his cloak. Sol easily persuaded him to do so. The harder Forcas blew, the more closely did the man wrap his cloak around him; but no sooner did Sol smile upon him with his warming and enwith courteous severity, he exposes the posi- lightening rays, than he began to loosen its folds.

> Esop has been dead for a good many years, but the moral of his table is as applicable as ever.

A wiser man than Esop has said, "A soft answer turneth away wrath. But grievous words stir up anger."

It is a rare thing, that a man in error is convinced of it, by acrimonious denunciations. A philosopher said, indeed, that "one may lawfully learn, and even from an enemy;" but there are few who like the instructor, well enough to avail themselves of the instruction. It is not amiss that reformers should some-

times reflect, that they themselves, are not without need of reformation.

It may also deserve consideration, whether reproofs of wrong-doing, which should ever be plain and earnest, may not in general be accompaof the Protestant. The editor of this paper sta- nied by expressions of sympathy and christian

Look Out!

The Maysville Eagle of Saturday, 28tn ult.

"On Wednesday night last, no less than seven negroes made their escape from their masters, in and near this city. They were doubtiess aided by some infamous abolitionists from Ohio, whose tions of the abolitionists are stopped, our citizens ere long will be compelled to resort to very unpleasant means for the protection of their property. The people of Kentucky have already sufferno longer, be the consequences what they may.

The editor of the Eagle, we believe, is an elder in the Presbyterian church. We did not know that he belonged to the church Militant.

"The Public Men and Public Institutions of the Church

Mr. Blanchard's discourse on this subject has been republished in several papers.

The Morning Star, (N. H.) accompanies the

publication of it with the following remarks. "On our last page will be found Mr. Blanchard's discourse on the "public men and public institutions of the church." We know it is long, very long, for a newspaper article, but then it abounds with such rich and thrilling thoughts, and is so loudly called for at the present time, that if our patrons will read it we doubt not their hearts will swell with emotions of gratitude to us, for sending them so rich a feast. It is designed to be published in the form of a tract and sent to every

We have yet a large number of the tracts on hand. For the sake of securing them a wider will have to pay postage, only at the same rate of age is three quarters of a cent under a 100

Obio Lunatic Asylum.

The annual reports of this noble institution are always instructive and interesting, but the report of this year is pre-eminently so. We have not leisure now to give an abstract of the various interesting statements contained in it, but we may say that the statistics of the asylum cominstitutions in the country, show that the course of treatment pursued in it, is entirely judicious. Taking the asylums of Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, Bloomingdale, Retreat, Conn., and Dr. Burrows, the average number of cures in recent cases, is 844 per cent; that in chronic cases, the per cent of cures in recent cases, is 86 05; in chronic, 35 63-both above the average, the last largely so. This tells well for the superintendent,

Nothing is more absurd, nothing more offensive to good taste, than the arrogant assumption by southerners of superiority. The exercise of despotic power generates in the despot, pride and an overbearing temper; and, what is worse, too often commands respect, when it should excite indignation. It is immaterial whether the power be exerted over many or few, its possessor is always viewed with a kind of awe by the poor-spirited. We are all democrats in this country. How the lip curls, when we read of the deference paid to rank in the old world! and yet, there is no doubt, that the multitude in this country, with all its contempt of rank, attaches more importance to a "live lord" sojourning among us, than an untitled traveller of equal intelligence and merit. And so the southern gentleman, if he can boast of his trains of slaves, will receive at the north,, a lower bow from "mine heat" and be wanted on more assiduously than if he owned no man but himself. It is a deprayed, base feeling which thus bows manhood before the possessor of irresponsible power; but the slaveholders have taken advantage of it to strengthen the dominion they have acquired over the north, by the oneness of their interests and action.

Like all aristocrats, they regard themselves as the depositories of whatever is generous, refined, and noble. They are the chivalry. They recognize as paramount the obligations of the code of honor-because they are gentlemen. They are passionate, for high temper is becoming high rank. They are haughty, for they were born gentlemen, born to rule. The right divine is theirs by descent. The northerners are plebeians. Bah! they have to work for a living: how can they be refined? They have to economize: how can they be otherwise than niggardly! Thrown together in one democratic heap, they must learn to be pliant and accommodating: how can they be spirited? Whoever heard of shop-keepers and artisans being chivalrous!

Such is the feeling of the slaveholders towards the north. Thus, when Mr. Prentice of Ver- selected." mont presented certain resolutions of his state on the subject of slavery, Mr. Calhoun, with a look of sovereign contempt, was surprised that the gentleman from Vermont would introduce such a firebrand. Mark the plebeian-he did no: intend to discuss the resolutions, but only to do his duty to the legislature of his state!-The sovereign, we doubt not, pardoned the poor vassal, in view of his necessities. Mr. Black would not stoop to answer the member from Ohio, as he would any other gentleman .--He stood already branded by the reprobation of the House. And who is Mr. Black? A gentleman who lives by stealing the wages of other men. Gentleman, quotha? Mr. Clay, looking with infinite dignity upon the farmer who dared to venture into his awful presence, said to him. "go home, sir, go home!" and why not! Is not Mr. Clay one of the despots of the earth!-Surely, it was because he owned 50 negroes at Ashland, that the Whig press was in extacies with his "frank, fearless and generous"

Really, unless the people or the north are content with sinking down to the level of plantation-slaves, it would be well for them to scrutinize these assumptions of slaveholders. We ex-

The truth is, heretofore we have always conceded, not only the legislators, but the people themselves have conceded, to southern charac lower. ted to excite admiration -- a nice sense of honor. nobleness of purpose, generosity, hospitality .--gardly. We have thus done injustice to State Anti-Slavery Society. ourselves and more than justice to them .in the character of the southerner, he is actual-It selfish, selfish too in the extreme. The evidence of this is every day witnessed in our hundred dollar list? legislative batls. It is to this habit of concession on the part of the north to the south, that owing. Let but the people get right, and their anti-slavery society at Sharon, next Monday, at much of the truckling of northern legislators is legislators wi'l come right."

True-but when will the people get right?-Whenever they are made to understand the there will be a discussion. Sharon is becoming a true nature of slaveholding-that it is one of the point of great interest, since Mr. Cable has bemeanest acts a man can be guilty of. And let come pastor of the Presbyterian church in that them ask on what grounds should these slave- place. From being the most pro-slavery town in holders claim superiority? What have they the county, it bids fair to be the most anti-slavedone for the country? Who have supplied our arhave carried our flag into remotest seas!-Not slaveholders. Whence come our poets, our historians, our novelists, our essayists, our dramatists, our philosophers, our scientific men, be quick. I wish at least 1500 in Hamilton our divines! From the democratic rabble of the county. One friend has pledged me 100 subscrinorth. Where lie the wealth, industry, enter- bers. He will get them too. From the country prise, ingenuity, general intelligence of the coun- I begin to receive orders. Make haste. I only try? At the north.

down and worship. The only claim the slave- world to send your 121 cent piece in a letter, faholder has over you is this, -he is accustom- vored by the Post Master. But, the best way, is. ed to govern slaves.

I have recently received, leavs no room for doubt, our cause, you can think of. that there is a plan on foot, headed by governor Pope of Kentucky to bring Florida into the Union, slave states, have now such an opportunity preat the present session of congress. The whole ter- sented for reaching them, as you will not meet ritorial government being now whig, it is suppos. | with again speedily. "Facts for the People" can ed, that the prospect of adding two whigs to the go any where in the South. senate, and thereby controlling the action of that I wait for orders. body in the next congress, on all party topics, will serve to blind the eyes, and shut the mouths in the free states."

enslaves citizens of Massachusetts and New York, never is, but always to be, blest." who may go within her territory on lawful busi-

power there with Ohio, though, as Mr. Leavitt says, she has "only two thirds of the population (slaves and all) requisite for a single representa-

If the information alluded to be correct, we suppose "Pacificus" will find in it another weighty reason why Liberty men should unite with the Whig party!

Correspondents.

tion of the reader in the last two numbers, to the excellent review by B. B. Davis, of the Baltimore Yearly Epistle of Friends.

Dr. Brooke's answer to our article was on the fourth page of last week's paper. He thinks us sophistical in our remarks concerning the power of Congress to put an end to slavery, in the event of being called upon to interfere for the suppression of a servile insurrection; because we deny to Congress the power of abolition in times of peace. There is no sophistry or inconsistency in this .-Congress has no power at all by the constitution to interfere with slavery in time of peace. But it of the Oregon, was discussed. Levi Woodbury & populated. He spoke of the tendency of our peo has express power, if called upon by the authorities proper, in time of insurrection; and of course, must judge for itself then, how to exercise the

Our correspondent who finds fault with our renarks sometime since about capital punishment. will be satisfied, I presume, with the insertion of my old opinions on the subject.

National Liberty Convention.

Buffalo, meets with general approbation. The from going there. Emancipator remarks-"As to the proposed National Convention at Buffalo next summer, we think it expedient, and the time and place well

We hope the call will be issued by the National Liberty Cmmittee in due season.

Remarkable.

For the first time within our knowledge, kidnapper has been convicted in Ohio. He was detected through the skill

our friend Wm. Birney, who attended to the Bank, but rather than have no measure, he would preliminary steps of his arrest, and commitment have an exchequer-he would vote against the by the mayor. The Grand Jury found a bill a- resolution of the committee of Ways and Means. gainst him. C. H. Brough was prosecuting attorney, and managed the case, we are told, with the exchequer, and especially against Henry Clay. ability; and no one seemed to regret the verdict of the jury.

We shall set down this conviction of a Kidnap.

Democracy.

In South Carolina, a representative of the General Court, must own a freehold of 500 acres. and TEN NEGROES! No state in the union is more democratic. Indeed, the strength of our modern democracy depends upon its concentration. The smaller the number enjoying its blessings, the purer democrats they are. On this principle. we suppose, J. C. Calhoun, representing a state, where the majority of the people are slaves, and tract the following from a letter of a member of the minority have all power, is looked to as a can-Congress, and a firm adherent of the Whig par- didate for the presidency, by the pure democracy confined, must run deeper than that which being more diffused, is necessarily shal-

In comparison with them, northerners have Slavery Society, of one hundred dollars, to be ap- have wished himself out of the house. The speech been regarded as mean, I had almost said, nig. plied towards liquidating the debt of the Ohio was one of much interest.

On the contrary, on all the points noticed, the wishes us to acknowledge the receipt into the.r 193, nays 18. comparison is in fact in favor of the north. So treasury of \$100 00 from Thomas Donaldson being far from generosity forming a prominent trail the amount of ple dge made by him last spring. What says northern Ohio? Can not some of her sons or societies anrol themselves in the one

> Anti-Slavery Meeting at Sharon. Mr. Samuel Lewis is expected to address the l o'clock; and also in the evening. The Rev. Arthur Elliot has been invited by anti-abolition Methodists, to be present. If so, we presume judiciously exercised.

"Facts For the People."

Who wants "Facts for the People?" Come, wait to see with what spirit I am backed to get Behold, ye northern serviles, your idols-bow out another number. It is the easiest thing in the to send on a dollar bill, which will purchase eight copics, and give me the names of the persons to whom you wish seven of them sent. Of course, The whigs talk ominously of the danger of the you will wish to keep one yourself. Or, if any one annexation of Texas, should the next congress wishes to subscribe, and is ashamed to send on be democratic; and appear to deprecate the exten- a "bit," let him go around among his neighbors, sion of the Slave Power. We shall probably see and get seven subscribers, and then send a how much sincerity there is in such deprecation. dollar. Do be prompt and energetic: for cer-Leavitt writes from Washington,-"Information tainly it is the cheapest way of making converts to

You, who have acquaintances or friends in

Dear delinquents,-last week was an awful or in the human breast"-I should be entirely blue.

slave power two more votes in the senate, equal quents, will make me an exception.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1 mo. 26th.

FRIEND BAILEY:--On the 23d inst., a reconsideration of the vote to print the report of the committee on commerce in reference to colored sea men took place, which occupied most of they day-various motions being made, on which the ayes and nays were order-We generally let our correspondents speak for ed. The motion to reconsider was made by J. nemselves, but we should have called the atten. M. Botts, and the result was-yeas, 104 nays, 84.

he exchequer.

24th, John M. Botts, addressed the House on he subject of the fine of Gen. Jackson's.

made a speech upon it—he is in favor of it, and ple to emigrate westward, he said the increase o in some quarters, in reference to this subject-to ratio of increase was like compound interest.an apprehension that it would swell the north at the expense of the south. 25th, Senator McDuffie, spoke to-day against

his article, without any attempt on my part to con- the bill before the Senate, for the settlement of trovert it. I still, however, am obliged to retain the Oregon. He attracted very full galleries, and Next week, we shall try to find room for a fine He said it was a question of colonization, and that should by the end of the year be forty millions of ot of communications now on hand. Correspond-other nations had to their great disadvantage in dollars in debt. He commented on the extreme from the seat of government. It was 3300 miles into such an enterprise and incur such an expense The recommendation by the Ohio Liberty Con- from the seat of this government to the proposed in the present embarrassed state of the country.vention of a National Convention, to be held at colony, which is enough to discourage every one

In Senate some speeches of interest were made on the exchequer. (The subject is merely before divided into two other parties in Congress. the House in the form of a negative report of the committee of Ways and Means.)

D. D. Barnard, said he intended to bring in a plan for the safe keeping of the public monies, &c .- a substitute for an exchequer. He is in favor of doing something speedily of this kind. of R. C. Winthrop, said he was in favor of a U. S.

26th, To-day the Oregon question was again discussed in the Senate. Linn of Missouri, made a per, in Hamilton county, Ohio, as one of the speech upon it. The exchequer was debated in signs of progress. He was sentenced for 5 years. the House. It is before the House merely as a report of the committee of Ways and Means, unfavorable to the plan.

ilar to this will be adopted by the present Congress. cluded, when S. S. Phelps made some remarks up-

A debate took place in the house to-day, on the

report of the committee of ways and means against the exchequer. M. Fillmore, of New York, having the floor, addressed the house in reply to C. Cushing. He showed by speeches of that gentleman made in 1837, and at the present session of the north. For, his democracy, being greatly definitions to a Bank at those different periods, has come to my knowledge since I have been in there are two new moons in the month of Marc conceded to southerners, every quality calcula- Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society. change with the gentleman, was rather unaccouncillated upon the slave-holder Public Printers.--According to a statement We take pleasure in acknowledging the re-table! Filliprore bere with a heavy hand upon ceipt of a donation from the Ohio American Anti- the gentleman from Massachusetts, and he must

Those voting in the affirmative, are not all opposed to the adoption of an exche quer plan, but are opposed to that recommended by the Presivote, and expressed himself in favor of an excheqaer if nothing better could be had. He withdrew the motion, but it was immediately renewed by C. J. Ingersol, who made a speech upon it, in the course of which he said, he might perhaps vote for the exchequer plan of C. Cushing, as one which would afford some relief.

The army bill has been under discussion. The Point, was debated on the 30th, and a resolution passed calling on the Secretary of War to propose a plan for the reduction of the expenses of that nstitution, and also, one which was offered by one from each congressional district. Many of our western members, Hastings and Giddings, are in favor of the entire abolition of that institution, unless it can be very much reformed.

Jan. 31st, 1843. In the house, Z. Casey of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on public lands, reported a bill for Michigan opposed the passage of the bill, and a

The ayes and nays were taken upon a motion

which objections had been made. of the more desperate partisans of Mr. Clay Were it not for that hope which "springs eternal war against any other nation in defence of that traffic extensively, informs me that they are And yet Florida has one of the vilest slave con- Unless you bestir yovrselves, I shall have to sing obtain from the Indians. By water, he said the ginians around them say, they are also becoming stitutons in all the land; & has passed a law which in saddened mood the melancholy line-"Man shortest route we could take to that territory from yankees! That is, they are making their kind the port of New York was 13000 milles, and what of wagons and ploughs and initiating their plans This is emphatically true as it regards editors would be our chance of sustaining our position Besides all these advantages derived by this new

through an entire wilderness, allowing no duce a great effect upon this district favorable other interruptions by Indians, &c. an army to emancipation. There is a constant intercourse would become fatigued and worn out ere they between these settlements and this city. reached their destination; and it would require 120 days for them to travel there under favorable acre where this new colony is springing up. circumstances. Gentlemen, said he had for weeks been laboring to show how Great Britain had been preparing to fortify that colony, and it all went to prove the impolicy of a movement on our part toward undertaking a fortification of that country-He did not agree with his colleague (Mr. McDuffic) who had said it was a barren country, he be-B. A. Bidlack, made a speech on the subject of lieved it to be a fine country, and that our citizens would ultimately settle it; and the more he prized it the more he deprecated the passage of this bill by which he thought we were taking measures A bill to extend the time for which rail road which would be likely to cause it to be taken from ron is to be exempt from duty, was discussed; al- us. He thought if we would pass the bill in a so the bill to receive the salary of officers of the modified form, so as not to conflict with the treaty or engender hostilities with Great Britain, our

C. Cushing addressed the House an hour on the citizens might go on and settle there, & tho' the British subjects might do so we would be more likely ultimately to gain possession of it, and it In Senate, the bill to provide for the settlement wou'd then come into our hands already cultivated ascribed the secret suspicion which was apparent our population was 600,900 per annum, that the Since he first took his seat in the other house. thirty years ago, the settlements had extended 1000 miles westward.

He next turned to the monetary affairs of the country, and asked where we were to get the means to carry this measure into effect. We had near half the members of the House to hear him. not money or credit, and he predicted that we very many instances planted colonies thus remote impolicy which he considered it would be to enter We were politically weak. He referred to the fact which had been so well argued by his colleague, that there was no President in power with a strong party to sustain him, and we were at by the Richmond Enquirer and other papers for bout the highest offer which is now made for divided into two other parties in Congress.

But if there were none of these obstacles in the way, he could not vote for the bill. He should be willing to do any thing to favor any of our citizens who wished to emigrate to that territory which would not conflict with the terms of the treaty, and he believed there was but one sena-for in the house (his friend from New Hampshire) gious nation!—N. Y. Commercial. treaty, and he believed there was but one senabut admitted that a grant of land would conflict with the terms of the treaty. He could understand senators in no other way than that they thought we might make grants secretly, and that After concluding what he had to say immedi-males after the making of gowns, shirts, sur ately on the subject of the bill, he referred to some mer clothing, &c. are as carefully saved remarks which had been made by the senator from though they were bits of gold. People who had M'ssouri (L. F. Linn) that he accepted as having there are 600 paper mills in the United State personal reference to him. Linn explained that and the paper manufacturers pay annually for he did not mean it as personal, and that it could old canvas, rope, &c, out of which paper, not apply unless he (Calhoun) had voted for a certain measure which he could not say he had, and It is not improbable, but that a measure sim- if so, the remark could not apply. Calhoun conon the subject, favoring, as I understand, the pas- It is said to be very palatable, has the flavor sage of the bill.

The Leaven of Freedom.

WASHINGTON CITY, 2 mo., 1, 1843. FRIEND BAILEY:-I am not aware that the Anti-Sla-

very papers have published any account of a case of Congress, that he had given two very different of Yankee ingenuity, outwitting slavery, which this city. Every one who has travelled through following. should change as circumstances often produce a slave country, km ws that thorns and thistles January, again on the 1st of March, and also that en ect, but that the definition of a Bank should magnify the impolicy of that system, and that "the the 30th of March. curse of Cain" is inflicted upon the slave-holder the Madisonian, Messrs. Blar & Rives, of the Globe, have been paid for public printing. since is advanced, by the slave-holder, that the color of 1832, the sum of \$613,943 33. The correspond the slave is the mark put upon Cain, for the mur- ent who makes this expose, adds:--'It is rumore der of his brother, let colored men upon whom that the proprietors have salted down about \$300 oblied towards liquidating the debt of the Ohio was one of much interest.

The previous question was then taken on the The Treasurer of the Ohio American Society

The Treasurer of the Ohio American Society

The District Control of the Ohio American Society

The previous question was then taken on the this aspersion is cast, point the insolent oppressor to the extensive fields or commons blasted and may have transferred to the 10 per cent. stock of the Ohio American Society

The previous question was then taken on the control of the Ohio American Society

The District Control of the Ohio American Society

The previous question was then taken on the control of the Ohio American Society

The previous question and decided in the affirmative, years laid waste by a thriftless agriculture through a Missouri. system of unpaid labor, and remind him of the 'curse" which reads, "WHEN THOU TILLEST THE GROUND IT SHALL NOT HENCEFORTH YIELD UNTO THEE dent. R. Burnell moved a reconsideration of the HER STENGTH." Upon whom is the curse to full meon those, the voice of whose blood crieth unto heaven from the ground, or upon those who reap souls of men? In no state perhaps is there so much impover-

ished land as in Virginia; in many of the old settled parts of the state, the population is becoming sparse, the buildings are falling down, fences rotappropriation for the military academy at West led, pines and brambles are beginning to shade the ground, and a few lonely poplars or stunted fruit trees only remain as monuments to the incompetency of slavery to maintain itself.

kees to re-occupy these abandoned domains.

the sale of school lands in several of the western her beautiful farm houses, and her smilling vil- of his christian character will leave a bright spot and south western states. J. M. Howard of lages; and learning that there were extensive on every heart. waste lands in Fairfax county Va., adjacent to considerable debate took place upon it. It was this District, upon which slavery could no longer live, are settling here rapidly.

One man from New York has purchased five suspend the rules for the introducing of a reso-hundred acres of land, and I understand a setlution calling on the Secretary of the treasury, to tlement has been formed of near twelve miles report whether the funds in the treasury were suf- square in that county, by northern emigrants ficient to meet the current expenses, & it was lost. who are turning their attention to the dairy bu-The balance of the day was principally occupied siness, rearing sheep and cattle and attending in the consideration of bills to the passage of the market of this city. And what is especially a subject of much interest to the cause of liberty, In the senate after the expiration of the morn- they are said to not own a single slave. They are ing hour, the Bill for the settlement of the Ore- not only crowding slavery southward, but are gon came upand J. C. Calhoun having the floor setting an example which must exert a very saladdressed the house upon the subject. He spoke utary influence upon the surrounding country. of the inexpediency and impolicy of the passage Some forty families are expected the ensuing of the bill in a military point of view, the facil- spring, to come here from one neighborhood in ities possessed by Great Britain to protect her cit- one of the eastern states. An intelligent young izens in that territory, and carry on a successful man of Alexandria, where these newcomers country. He spoke of the assistance they would "the making of that town." And that the Vir ness. Besides, her admission would give the and publishers; but I hope you, my dear delintere by land? The distance would be 2000 miles settlement which commenced but about 6 years about half of which would have to be performed ago and is now rapidly improving, it will pro-

The price of land is said to be about \$12 per

2d mo. 1st. Rives of Va. made a speech in the senate to-day in opposition to the Oregon bill, and a vote will probably be had upon it soon.

In the house the subject of French spoliations was again agitated-it was disposed of for the resent by about the same vote that is taken upon the slavery question. The claimants all live at the north, and there is no question that comes up which shows greater duplicity on the part of the northern pro-slavery party.

Respectfully,

NATIONAL OBSEVATORY .- We have been inform d that Lieut. J. M. Gillis, United States Navy, ook passage in the Acadia, and that he goes out rested with full powers by the Secretary of the Navy, to purchase a complete set of instruments or the National Observatory now in course of eection at Washington, that he has been charged by the Secretary to visit all the principal observaories of Europe, and to procure from the most eminent makers the following capital instruments: One sixteen feet Parallactic Instrument, to be ounted in a similar manner to the Pulkova Reractor.

One Transit Telescope for the meridian, of sevven feet focal length.

One Transit Telescope for the prime vertical.

seven feet in length One Mural Circle of five feet diameter.

One Transit Circle.

Together with complete sets of magnetic and eteorological appartus, with the most modern

mprovements. Also, a Libary, embracing all the mathematical works; annals of the various observatories; cateogue of stars, nebulæ, &c., &c.

The Boston Courier furnishes the above inform When John Q. Adams was President, he recom-

posed "light-houses of the skies" were made ob- \$2,00 per 100lbs. jects of constant ridicule and reproach.

Lard st.

Eut a Virginia Secretary of the Navy can, it to 43/4 cts.

would seem, violate the Constitution in this p ticular with impunity, and the vigilant Richmo Enquirer has no word of admonition, warning

The habits of frugality, so common at the north, produce good results in a variety of way an idea of such economy may smile at this, b manufactured, six million eight hundred de

Coffee from Sweet Potatoes is warmly con mended. The potatoes are pared, sliced, reased, ground and steeped, like the Coffee-berr cocoa, and requires little sugar:

lars .- N. O. Bulletin.

The Caledonia brought to Boston, the Engli pilot taken on board at Liver pool; being, in co equence of the severity of the gale in the cha friends will, of course feel great uneasiness abo

It is a curious astronomical fact, that there no new moon in the month of February, 1843, b

Obituary.

BLOOMINGBURGH, OPIO, Feb. 1, 1843. Dr. Bailey;-Permit me, through the mediur of the Philanthropist, to advise the friends of th the gains of unrighteousness, and traffic in the anti-slavery cause, of the fall of another of its ad-

JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE, Esq., died at his residence near this place, on the 17th Jan. last, after a protracted illness of some months. His death was preceded by that of three of his daughters a few Granville, . . weeks previously. In the death of Judge Gillespie, the community has lost much-the church more, and his family most. As a citizen, he possessed many of the characteristics of a honeyolent man. As a christian he set forth in his daily W But the circumstance to which I have more es- walk the evidences of his attachment to that pecial reference, is the recent move of the Yan-cause which teacheth peace on eatrh and good will G to men. As a father, he was kind and affection-Some of the New Englanders who regard use- ate, ever possessing the confidence of his chil- Confidence of his chil-Some of the New Englanders was regard used at all times desirous of promoting their ful labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with their dren, and at all times desirous of promoting their from the labor as reputable, having with the labor as reputable, having the labor as reputabl own hands cultivated every nook in her moun- happiness; and all who knew him best liked him tains, and improved her sterile hill sides, most. He was an unwavering advocate of the annothing but the tops of her green mountains, ti-slavery cause, and his acts on that subject, Fr and white hills or some rugged cliffs or re- were correspondent with his words. His memo served woodlands peep above her waving grain, ry will ever be held dear, and the remembrance At

INDIANA. Liberty Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR ELIZUR DEMMING.

Of Tippecanoe County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. STEPHEN S. HARDING. Of Ripley County.

ATTACHMENT. STATE OF OHIO. } A T my instance an attachment has this day issued by E. V. Brooks, a justice of the Peace, within and for the township of Cincinnati in said county against the property and effects of Roswell Grant, a non-resident of said ISAAC CHAUSLOR.
By BRYANT & CHAPIN.
His Attorneys.

CARD.—The undersigned, being about to engage in Canother business, thanks his friends and the public, for heir nast confidence, and recommends the continuance or heir favors to Mr. Joseph Bonsall, who will occupy his late office, and take the sale of all the Country Seats, Farms and City property now on his register for disposal.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st.

February, 2d, 1843.

Local Agents for the Philanthro-

Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, Clinton co. Dr. Brooke, Oakland, Clinton co. Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, Warren co. Dr. Templeton, Xenia, Greene co. Col. W. Keys, Hillsboro', Highland co. A. B. Wilson, Greenfield, Samuel B. Strain, New Petersburg, " Col. R. Stewart, Bloomingburg, Fayette co. D. B. Evans: Ripley, Brown co. J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Knox co. Nathaniel Chancey, Frederictown, " R. McMurdy, Troy, Miami co. J. A. Shedd, Dayton, Montgomery co. Jno. Miller, Belfontaine, Logan co. George Jarvis, Columbus, Franklin co. Samuel Rheem. Delaware, Delaware co. Edwin Mattoon, Westerville, Franklin co. L. W. Knowlton, Utica. Licking co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam, Muskingum co. Judge Lee, Cadiz, Harrison co. Jacob Heaton, Salem, Columbiana co: H. F. Brayton, Cleveland. Cuyahoga co. R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain co. A. Johnson, Republic, Seneca co. Dav.d Putnam jr. Harmer, Washington co. J. A. Hibbard, Hibbardsville, Athens co. Dr. Blackstone, Athens, Isaac Williams, Malta and Hall's valley, Morgan co. E. Corner, McConnellsville, Morgan co. Artemas Day, Albany, Athens co.

Lewis Coffin, New Garden, Ia. TRAVELLLING AGENTS AND LECTURERS. Walter Yancy. Arnold Buffum, T. B. Hudson, Asa Smith, S. Brooke.

Thomas Worrall, Pennsville, Morgan co.

B. P. Ferris, Amesville

Milton Porter, Chesterhill,

Cincinnati Prices Current. Price of Hogs;

The pork season seems nearly at its close, and large number of our packers have ceased entirey their operations. The few who remain active, aving control of the market, and the supply being fully equal to the demand, the price has demended a National Observatory, and was hooted clined somewhat; and \$2.25 per 100lbs. is a-

Lard still continues in active demand at from 4

ar-	7 71 111	. 256 a 262
nd	Flour, bbl Wheat, bushel,	256 a 262
or	Corn, "	16 a 20
	Oats, " -	· · 12 a 15
di-	WHOLESALE PRICES.	WHOLESALE PRICES.
	Ashes, Pearl, lb, 0 a 4	Molasses, per gall.
	Pot, " none	N. Orleans, 23 a
1	Almonds, s. s. 15 a 18 Alum, lb. 4 a 5	Sugar-house 35 a Mustard, lb. 37 a —
he	Alum, lb. 4 a 5 Beeswax, lb 25 a —	Mustard, lb. 37 a - Nails, cut, 3d, 51 a 6
ys.	Beans, bush 33 a 37	4d, 5 a
ie,	Brimstone, r. lb 6 a 8	6d, 44 a
gs.	Crackers, " 5 a 6	8d, 41.2 a -
fe-	Candles, per lb.	10d & 20d,4 1-4 a -
111-	Mold, 7 a 7 b Dipt, 6 a 7	Olive, bsk. 5 50 a 6
48	Sperm, 28 a 30	Wetr well 1 87 n 1 (
ve	Coffee, per lb.	Sum. st. " 80 a — S Linseed, " 58 a
ıuı	Rio, 9 a 11	Linseed, " 58 a
68,	Havana, 9a 10	1 an. DDI. 20 00 as
for	Java, 14 a 15 Coal, bush, 10 a 12	White, " 10 to 16
is	Coal, bush. 10 a 12 Cassia, 1b. 31 a 33	Paper, per ream-
ol-	Chocolate, " 13 a 15	Cap. No. 1. 2 75 a 3
	Cheese, " 5a 6	Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 No. 2, 2 75 a 3
	loverseed, \$3 50 a 4 00	Pepper, Ib. 10 a
m-	loves, lb. 37 a 33	Pimento, " 8 a
st-	ordage, per lb. Tr red, 14 a 12	Provisions, per lb. Bacon, 21 a 3
ry.	Manilla, 16 a 17	B. hams, 41 a
01	Copperas, lb. 2 a 3	Sides, 2 a
	Castings, s. t a 3 00	Shoulders, 2 a 3
ish	Sugar ket a 3 00	Lard, 4 1-4 a-
	Corks vel. gr. 50 a 60 Camphor, lb. 1 50 a 1 62	Butter, 6 a
n-ac	Camphor, lb. 1 50 a 1 62 Chalk " 24 a 3	Pork, per bbl. Mess 6 25 a 6 50
ın-	Feathers, " 20 a 30	Clear 7 00 a 7 2
N's	Fish— 30	Prime 4 00 a 4 5
out	Hering, box, 75 a 50	Rump, &c. lb 3 00 a 3
	Mackerel 1, bl.10 00al1 00	Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 8 Raisins, m.r. 2 25 a 2 8
is	No. 2, ' 7 t0 a 8 00 No. 3, ' 5 00 a 6 00 Salmon, " 40 4 a 50 00	Rice, lb. 5 a
out	Salmon, "40 4 a 50 00	Sugar, per lb.
ch	Cod, lb. a	Sugar, per lb. N. Orleans 4 a 4 1-
of	Figs, " 12 a 18	Do. in bbls. 6 a
on	Filberts, " 8 a 10	Lonf, 13 a 1
041	Glass, box— 8 by 10, 3 00 a ——	Lump, 13 a 1 White Hav. 01 a 1
. 7	10 by 12, 4 00 a	Brown " none
in	Ginger, ra. lb. 12 a	Segars, per M.
he	ground, " 12 a	Common 50 a 7
ce	Glue, " 16 a 20	Melee, 10 n 1
id-	Gunpowder, per keg- Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50	Spanish, 10 00 a 20 0 Salzeratus, keg 7, cask
ed	Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25	Salt, per bushel-
),-	Grain, per busnel-	Zanesville 26 a 3
r-	Wheat, 45 a 50	Kanawha, 21 a 2
ev	Coin, 16 a	New York, 31 a
of	Oats, 12 a 15	T. Island, 40 a 5
	Hops, east. lb. 24 a	S.Petre, cr. lb. 84 a — Shot, bag, 1 25 a —
	Hay, ton, 7 00 a - 6 00	Soap, No. 1, 3 1-2 a 4
20	Iron, bar, lb. 34 a 4	Teas, per lb
	Hoon II Go 0	Imperial, 70 a
	Lad, plg, " 31 a	Gunpowder, 70 a
	Bar, " - a 4	Y. Hyson, 60 a Southong, 62 a
m	White, dry, 8 a — In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00	Southong, 62 a Tin p. 1 X. p a 120
he	Red, 1b. 10 a 12	Tobacco, per lb
	Logwood, lb. 4 a	Va. Cav. 30 a . 5

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

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jami Exporting Co.			4.3	62 dis	
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hitewater Canal note	8,			75 dis	
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anhattan,				no sale	
erman Bank of Woos	ter.		*	no sale	
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ommercial Bank of La	ake Erie.			30 dis	
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EASTERN BANKS New England, generally. New York State, do New York City do irginia, Vheeling Post Notes,

EXCHANGE Baltimore,

SPECIE. Silver,

server. THE "EASTERN MAN" AGAIN.

My DEAR BROTHER:

In your reply to my re marks, you lay down the following principle:"The Church has no right to sit in judgment on the law of the land, and declare it immoral, or to declare those acts immoral which the law requires or sanctions."

The writer in the Biblical Repository asserts that the Church has no right even to presume the law of the land to be contrary to the word of God, "deconcy (says he) does not allow the supposition;" and he contends, that for the Church to take any condemnatory action on any

"It is not true, that the Church is an authori tative expositor of the word of God. We acproper spheres to determine, whether proposed laws contravene the divine law; and this determination, so far as concerns their act, is conclusive upon all, within the regular operation of

It seems, then, that neither the Church nor the individual christian is the proper expositor of God's word; but the legislative bodies in our country, at least in respect to all things that pertain to the "municipal law."

You are aware that in the city of Paris, there is, or was a sound Protestant Church under the pastoral care of a very pious man, Rev. Mark Wilkes. The "municipal law" of France, as applied to Paris, licenses and sauctions prostitution, just as the municipal law of Hamburg does, except that it requires only a certificate from a physician, of the good health of the applicant, and omits the requisition of the certifi-cate of baptism from the minister. Supposing some women in Mr. Wilkes's Church, should so far degenerate as to become prostitutes under this law. (the case is certainly a possible one:) Has "the church no right to declare the act im moral which the law sanctions;" has Mr. Wilkes's Church no right, in this case, even "to make the supposition that the municipal law is contrary to body in France to determine whether this law contravenes the divine law?"

According to the Philadelphia Observer and the writer in the Biblical Repository, Mr. Wilkes's Church, in this case, in its Church capacity, must be entirely silent on the conduct of those members, it must pass no resolution condemnatory of their act, it must inflict no church censure on them; they only act in accordance with the "municipal law," and it belongs to the legislative body, and not to the church, to determine whether this law contravene the word of God or no!!

I know you object to this illustration on the score of "taste;" but I must use it for the same reason that I would use charcoal (black stuff as it is,) to detect the presence of arsenic, it precipitates the poison so completely.

The "municipal law," my dear brother, is no better than the "civil institution;" it is the same thing under another name.

Again, you remark: 'The Great Head of the church has never made it her duty to pronounce judicially in condemnation of acts which the State requires .- the opportunity of reading the Holy Scriptures,-This work has never been committed to the ministry of reconciliation, nor to the judicatories of the church."

Is there any State in the Union which requires remark apply to the point at issue between us! Finally you observe:

"For a church in a judicial capacity to declare lawful acts immoral and sinful, appears to us a virtual assertion of superiority over the government of the State. She is no longer a doer, but a judge of the law. This was one of the methods by which the Church of Rome gained her ascendancy over all the powers of Christendom, and bound the consciences and the souls of men in the fetters of fatal error and gloomy tion. The Lord save the church and the world from another experiment of the kind."

In the reign of Trajan, the law required all Christians to repair to the idol temples and burn incense to the idol Gods. Many christians did so, and their act was not only a "lawful" one, in the sense in which you use the term but they could not avoid doing it without di rectly transgressing the law of the State. But the church declared their act sintul and excom municated them. Did the Church do wrong!-Did the Church forget that "neither our Savious nor his apostles never made any supposition that the municipal law is contrary to the word of God, though living under Tiberias and Nero,' much worse men than Trajan!

In the reign of Diocletian, the law required all Christians to bring their bibles before the municipal officers and burn them. Many Christians did so. The church declared their act sinful, and excommunicated them. Did the Church do wrong, and forget the good example of Christ and his apostles, though living under much worse emperors than Diocletian!

On the trial of Faithful, as recorded by John Bunyan, the Chief Justice charges the jury as

"There was an act made in the days of Pharach the Great, servant to our Prince, that lest those of a contrary religion should multiply and grow too strong for him, their males should be thrown into the river. There was also an act made in the days of Nebuchednazzar the Great, another of his servants, that whoever would not fall down and worship his golden image, should be thrown into a fiery furnace. There was al so an act made in the days of Darius, that whose for some time called upon any God but him. should be cast into the Lion's den. Now, the substance of these laws, this rebel hath broker not only in thought (which is not to be borne. but also in word and deed; which must, there

fore, needs be intolerable." All these laws were passed by the proper le gislative authorities of the respective countries in which they took effect, and by men certainly no worse than Tiberius and Nero. Was it th duty therefore, of good men to submit to these acts? Was the determination of these legisla tive bodies, so far as concerns their acts, con clusive upon all, within the regular operation of those acis!" And is my Lord Chief Justice Hategood right in his appplication of your prin-

Numerous other illustrations are at hand, in our own times and states. In many commun ies of the United States, the "municipal law licencenses and sanctions theatres, race courses and gaming houses. In those places is the church precluded by "respect for the law," from the right of disciplining her members for thea tre-going, horse-racing, and gaming?

It is true, the law requires no man to go the theatre, to race horses, or to gamble-and is also true, that the law requires no man to

hold slaves. And if it did, what then? It is, moreover true, that we are not asking for the application of church discipline to all indiscrimately who bear the legal relation of slaveholders; we are simply claiming the right to bear our own testimony, in our own ecclesiastical bodies, against the wicked practice of holding and treating human beings as property,-and in our own churches, of disciplining or not, according to the nature and circumstances of from other-banking institutions, into the same each case, that may properly come before us. fathomless gulf."

Letter from Arnold Rufford.

BARLOW, 1st mo. 24th 1843. My Dear Wife .- I have been very sick; but hanks be to Dr. Brandreth, to good nursing, and o cold water, under the blessing of a kind provience, I am still among the living, and rapidly re- 000! No wonder New York merchants fail.

overing my wonted state of health. the cries of the poor perishing slaves, as, added for each white man, woman and child. We net, were they in bonds, seemed to give a double providential favor, than that of Northerners mpetus to the flow of my thoughts and feelings, and often chained me in the speaker's stand from 2 to 3 hours, and this daily, and in some instances and perpetual bankruptcy.—Southeners cry twice a day, until my strength became exhausted out that the conduct of abolitionists is "not to o that degree, that on arriving here, I found my- be borne," and utter fearful maledictions of Supposition;" and he contends, that for the Church to take any condemnatory action on any practice sanctioned and protected by the law of the land, is lynch law, and the worst feature of Romanism.

He says further:

to that degree, that on arriving here, I found myself completely broken down. I took my bed, with pain in my head and back, my throat extremely sore, a high fever, and during sleep, wild delirious visions. I happened to have m my pocket two Brandreth pills, which I took, after the says further: having bathed my feet in warm water; in addi- wretched and hopeless beyond degree. Nevtion to which, I drank every half hour freely of er was the frown of the Omnipotent more fearknowledge no such functionary. It belongs to the legislative bodies in our country, in their of blankets, I kept up a free perspiration for two days and nights, when my fever and all my pains of American slavery. Unless the shackles be gave way; my throat is still sore but steadily improving. The two Brandreth pills, and the cold nation will sink by the weight of its expen-water are the only medicine I have taken, and I siveness and guilt! would not have exchanged them for all the contents of a drug store. If people only knew the value of these articles as a remedy for disease they might almost dispense with druggists and physicians.

But my dear, where shall we find a remedy for the moral diseases of men? Some say in the preaching of the gospel; but what they call the gospel, has been preached for a long time, and yet noral evil sits as secure on his throne as ever. If such preaching is ever to cast him down, is it not high time that his battlements began to give

When the gospel of Jesus Christ is preached in purity, in power, and in love, it will be accompanied with that divine energy, which will shake to their foundations all the bulwarks of sin, and annihilate forever all moral evil. But this glorious result will be effected only, by preaching that gospel, which the Lord Jesus Christ preached, during he days of his personal ministry on the earth.-He levelled the shaft of his eloquence, and truth, position that the municipal law is contrary to law of God"—does "it belong to the legislative of the world. The dread of an exciting subject, never kept his mouth dumb, where sin was to be condemned. His language to high professors who thanked God that they were not as other men were, was plain, pointed and denunciatory. "Woe shut the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them

that are entering to go in.
Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye devour widows houses and for a pretence make long prayers, therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

Such were the faithful indignant expressions, nade use of by our blessed pattern in condemning he popular sins of the great. How thinkest thou, He would have treated a scribe of transcendar. talents, of great literary and legal attainments, of commanding eloquence, and who was seeking o crown himself with the honor of being governor of Rome; but, who at the same time would pay his laborers no wages, -would not allow them to enter into the legalized state of wedlock; who had denied them the privilege of training up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, subjected them to a law, which cut them off from and absolutely claimed the right and exercised the power of holding them as his property, and of driving them to perform any kind, or any amount of labor, which his interest or caprice might dicits citizens to hold slaves! If not, how does this tate; or even to sell them like dumb animals in the market, who in case of an insult offered to his supposed dignity, had demanded satisfaction by being permitted to shoot the individual, and who was notorious for an unrestrained indulgence in gambling, concubinage, etcetera? Dost thou think He would have placed such an one on the seat of honor, when his disciples should have assembled to pay homage and adoration to the author of their being; or that in parting with such an one, his language would have been, "Fare thee well

> After I had written thus far, the Philanthropist rought me the pleasing intelligence, that the keep them from such base idolatry of men, and enable them to stand faithful to their professed testimouy against slavery, are about to dissolve their connection with a degenerated and corrupt church. May they be strengthened to hold up a pure and holy standard, in perfect accordance with the religion of the gospel; may they never compromise with sin, however popular it may be, an may they cast no obstacles in the way of efforts for the promotion of that which they ac-knowledge to be a "righteous cause." I espec-years. ally rejoilce, in the prospect of the new organization of a church, by Friends in Indiana, because I trust it will be founded on such principles, that I T. A. Howard, can find in it a home for my worn spirit.

I have found a few members of the old quaker church in several places, who are waiting the op- Jonathan McCarty, portunity to unite with such a body; while I have found others, who profess to be as much opposed to slavery as any body, but who at the same time. regard the popularity of 'this highly respectablesociety," as so much more important than the salvation of the world, that they esteem it as a religious duty, to manufacture the vilest slander and falsehood, and give it circulation, to destroy the influence of those whose mouths the Lord hath opened to plead the cause of the suffering and the dumb. I sincerely pity such miserable victims of superstition and bigotry, and I pray the Lord to bring them to a speedy repentance.

lays, I remain as ever, most affectionately thine, day. ARNOLD BUFFUM.

THE RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY

OF THE NORTH. Such facts as the following, are calculated interest in Southern slavery, of which we have lit- ers, from five to two years. tle dreamed:

It was not long since demonstrably shown, y a writer in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, committee, reported the parts of the revision rethat the entire Southern States sink, in the ex- lating to foreign and domestic attachments, incess of their expenditures over their income junctions, arbitrations, chancey practice, &c. more than fifty millions of dollars every year! every dollar of which, be it remembered, State Bank, made the annual report on the afcomes out of the commercial enterprise and fairs of that institution, accompanied by two bills, protective industry of the North. The writer eferred to, says: "The truth is, the whole tions of Directors of the State Bank and branch Southern and Southwestern sections of the Union are hopelessly bankrupt. They owe igible as director who is indebted to same and to the North not only more money than they can pay, but more than they ever can possibly raise, under their present domestic arrangements. At the rate they have proceeded during the last few years, they will not only sink themselves, but will ultimately drag down the nation with them. Besides the millions of dollars that have been swallowed up in the shape of goods, purchased of Northern merchants and manufacturers, is terrible to look at the havoc that has been made in our moneyed institutions, in consequence of trusting to Southern resources. Some \$20,000,000 have gone from the United States Bank alone, besides an aggregate of many millions more, from other banking institutions, into the same fathomless gulf."

three directors on the part of the state, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other state, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other states on the pert of the other states, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other state, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other state, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other state, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other states of the state, and not more than 6 nor less than 4, on the part of the other stockholders, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

No director, hereafter, shall become indebted to a greater sum than \$2.000, nor shall any person owing a greater amount be eligible as a director.

The work will be printed from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on 8 to part the work will be put on 8 to part the work will be printed from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will near to which Great Britan and the United States and United States and Canada, subscribers may from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will near to which earth. The work will have been as directors ments. At the rate they have proceeded dur-

There are other facts before us. For intance, the South is indebted to the shoe man-

What a burden they have to carry! The debt For some time previous to my arrival here, I of Louisiana, divided among the free white population of that State, is at the rate of \$130 to my desire of soul, that they should not only think the prosperity of Southern merchants ear, but feel, and act as they would have others and planters is not much more indicative of siveness and guilt!

[Christian Reflector.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Caledonia arrived on the 25th, at Boston, bringing news nineteen days later.

Business was greatly improved, but there was a great want of confidence. There is a deficit in the Yorkshire Agricultural

Bank, of £100,000. The country was agitated in various parts by

the repealers. Money was easy and abundant.

A destructive fire occurred in Liverpool on the 28th. Loss estimated from £70 to £100,000. Parliament meets on the 2nd of February.

A fire occurred at London on the 14th, and eight persons were consumed in the flames.

Indiana Legislature.

January 21. In Senate, a debate arose on a motion, to request the Treasurer of State to report "whether unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye the State will advance to the State the sum of 85,000 dollars in good money, provided the State will sink all the stock in said bank, owned by the State over and above the original charter stock, by taking up State bonds held by the bank and 5 per cent scrip in equal quantity for all of said stock, above said 85.000 dollars.

> It was unanimously adopted. The President laid before the Senate, a long mmunication from the President of the State Bank, in reply to several resolutions of the Senate, inquiring minutely into the situation of the Bank, accompanied with Chancellor Kent's adverse opinion as to the constitutionality of the ssue of 700,000 or \$800,000 sinking fund scrip, ssued by the State to the Bank. On motion of Mr. Morgan, the communica-

> A discussion arose on a motion to print 1,000 copies which consumed the morning session the afternoon session was taken up in local

In the House, on the 21st, a similar resolution to that in the Senate, on the subject of the 800. 000 loan was offered by Mr. Davis, which was adopted.

The afternoon session was consumed in discussing the revision of the Bank ax fund, and Seminary fund.

January 23.

In Senate, a motion was made to go into the North streets election of U. States Senator, according to a 1-s olution of the House to go into the election on that day. Carried. A motion to reconsider was negatived.

Considerable debate and confusion ensued Considerable debate and confusion and confusion and confusion ensued the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate. Friends in Indiana, who have religion enough to that day. Carried. A motion to reconsider was

January 24. Senatorial election-the following is a summary of Ballotting, which resulted in the election of E. A. HANNEGAN, U. S. Senator for 6

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 72 75 73 73 70 69 74 74 73 73 73 E. A. Hannegan, 2 I. G. Marshall. 5 William Hendricks. The House adjourned.

A long discussion arose in the House on the 25th, on the introduction by

Mr. Tingley, of a preamble & joint resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a scire facias in the Marion Circuit Court against the State not be forfeited. &c.

The House hill for districting the State, come

up for consideration, which elicited considera-Hoping to be able to pursue my labors in a few ble discussion, and consumed the rest of the January 25.

In the House, a discussion arose on a motion SLAVERY DRAWS HEAVILY UPON to adjourn on the 15 of February, decided in the affirmative.

In Senate, an able discussion arose on a joint show us that we at the North have a pecuniary resolution to reduce the probation of foreign January 27.

> In Senate, Wm. Wright from joint revision Mr. Brown of D., from the committee on the

A bill concerning the eligibility and qualificatime of election, and that no such person shall continue a director after a certain period.

After next election the Board shall consist of three directors on the part of the State, and not

as they should require it.

There are in the United States, just one hund-red soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale. of Union county, Penn sylvania, who is in his 115th year.

THE subscribers thinking the worst of the storm of har times is past, are now preparing for a return of bus

ness.

They are receiving new goods, and will continue to do so, till their stock is fully replenished, and it is their intention as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may call on them, with good goods, and at prices to suit the

DONALDSON, & Co. C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY STEEL, BRASS WARE, & SADDLERY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

> No. 24 Main Street CINCINNATI.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTO JAMES W MANVILLE. IN DIVORCE. VS.
MARY E MANVILLE

MARY E MANVILLE)

The said Mary E Manville will take notice, that James W Manville, has this day filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, of the State of Ohio, Hamilton County, a petition praying a divorce from the said Mary E Manville, his wife, alleging for cause Adultery, on the part of the said Mary—and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said Court, to be held in the county o Hamilton, on the 3d day of April, 1843.

CARY & TELFORD, Sol. for Compulat.

New York

THE STATE OF OHIO, SCT.
HAMILTON GOUNTY, SCT.
All persons interested will take notice, that on the 21s

Dated January, 23th 1843.

All persons interested will take notice, that on the 21st day of December 1842, Amos Leland. sued out of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said County, against Davis Thayer, Wilkes Gay Junior, and Davis Thayer, Junior, partners under the firm of Thayer, Gay & Co, a writ of Foreign Attachment in assumpsit for the sum of \$391,50: which writ has been duly returned Executed. (ATTEST) DAN'L GANO CI'K S C C. CHASE & BALL, E-q're Attorneys, Gincinnati, Jan. 14, 1843

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL. Temperance House.

JOSIAH GRANT solicits the patronage of th friends of temperance, at his Temperance House, M Pleasant, Hamilton county, O. 2-tf

MANSION HOUSE, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merch ints Traders, and Travelers generally of the Mimi Valley and its vicinity, that he still contines at the above old established stand; (havng a lease for a term of years) where he will be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apart-

A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care o an experienced person. He returns his thanks to the public, for the

very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a bu siness house for the Valley and its vicinity." Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and

To Housekeepers:

TEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction.
4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superfor make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be add at low writers.

CHARLES WISE,
N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends

August 6, 1842. HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172

REAMS FINE S. ROYAL, FINE MEDIUM, 100 RUL. CAP and POST PLAIN 520 do WRAP. PAPER S'D, GROSS BONNET BOARDS. JAMES H. SPEER.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! keep constantly on hand at the South East corner of Fron and Ludlow Streets all the different varieties of the abov article which I will sell very low for cash. Also a lot of Tile and Fire Brick suitable for setting grates.
W. B. DODDS.

IMPORTANT WORK. NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DIGTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES. Containing a clear exposition of their principle

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F R. S., M. D. S., M. A. S Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N Germ. Hanov. Mulii., etc. etc. etc. Illustrated with one thousand, two hundred and forty-one

engravings.

This is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and, a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors 1 To instruct the Manufacturer, Metalurgist and Trades-

man in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, or emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are oo commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious 2. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists.

he commodities which pass through their hands.

3. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practic school to students of these kindred sciences.

4. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry to select adiciously, among plausable claimants,
5. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become acquainted

e of those patent schemes which are so ap. with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apo o give rise to litigation.

6. To present legislators such a clear exposition of the taple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting aws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it

laws which obstruct industry, or cherist one brained in to the lojury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual cultivation, views of many of the noblest a chievements of Science, in effecting those grand transfor-mations of matter to which Great Britain and the United

H. WALLBRIDGE.

DOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have is sued from the American press, that he has pur chased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery society, amounting to about eight thou sand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower-say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for pamphlets, tracts, and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occured to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduc-

ed prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to cothis advertisement for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the adver-

New York March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual, Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo. Alton Trials, Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child, nti-Slaaery Examiner, bound vols. Reauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of slavery, Buxton on the slave-trade,

slave-trade,) 1, 2 and 3, set 1,000 Chloe Spear, Channing on Slavery, Duncan on slavery, Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball

Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the

muslin, Do do do nemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. Justavus Vassa. Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher, Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View, Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp, Mott's Biographical Sketches, Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes. Do of Lovejoy, North Star, gilt edges,

Rankin's Letters, 18mo 100pp., Right and wrong in Boston, Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the American A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction slavery? Address to the Synod of Ken-

1,00

Pennsylvania Hall,

Why work for the slave! bound in one vol., Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 Songs of the Free, Thompsons Reception in Great Britain,

tucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and

12mo., Testimony of God against slavery, 18mo., Wheatly, Philips Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin

with portrait, PAMPHLETS

Sets anti-slavery Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive, Address to the Free People of Color, Ancient Landmarks, Apology for Abolitionists
American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses
Address on Right of Petition
Address on Slavery (German)

Address of Stavery (German)
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland
Address of National Convention (German) Annual Report of N Y Committee of Vigi Do of Massachusetts A S Soci Appeal to Women in the nominally free star Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by

gelical Union A S Society, New York City Anti-slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child dams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents O Speech on the Texas Question Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 2d, 3d, 4th Annual Reports of N Y city Ladies' A S Society Appeal to the Christlan Women of the South Bible against Slavery Collection of Valuable Documents Birney's Letter to the Churches Birney on Colonization

Chattel principle-a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green argument on Slavery, by Beri Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon
Does the Bible sanction Slavery?
Dec. of Sent, and Constitution of the American A S Society
Discussion between Thompson and Breckenridge

Discussion between 1 nompson and Breckenricge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguisher Extinguisher 6: do in sheets 4to Emancipation in West Indies, Thome and Kimball 12 I Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defence r recoom's Detence Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church
Liberty, 8vo 25c; do 12mo
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay
Mahan's Rev John B, Trial in Kentucky
Martyr Age in America, by Harrlet Martineau
Modern Expedience Considered mmediate, not Gradual Abolition

Power of Congress over the District of Columbia Plea for the Slave, Nos 1, 2 and 3 Modern Expediency Co Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Hayti Ruper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave Rights of Colored Men Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery Rhymes Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838

Smith's Gerrit Letter to James Smylie Do Letter to James Smylle
Do Letter to Henry Clay
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, malum in se
Southard's Manual
Star of Freedom
Schmucker and Smith's Letters laveholder's Prayer lave holding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do (Germany) he Martyr, by Beriah Green hings for Northern

hings for Northern men to do news of Colonization; by Rev J Nourse iews of Colonization, by Mess I desired on the Workship of Colonization by Miss I esleyan Anti-Slavery Review in Texas; by Benjamin Lundy in Work for the Slave?

Ison's Address on West India Emancipation TRACTS. No. 1, St. Domingo

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PRINTS, ETC. ted Family lav Emancipated Family Cove Market of America

MESSRS. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Car ESSRS. WOUDSON & INSELY, House Carpender, and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and iroadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronge since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of louse Carpenter and Joiner's work, at the shortest notice

TROY ACADEMY.

Under the superintendence of Mr. & Mrs. M'MURDY.

VILL BE OPEN for the reception of Pupils, on the 3d day of May. The situation of Troy, for a School, is certainly desirable. By direct canal communication, Troy is connected with the Ohio river and Lake Erie, and by good roads (in progress) with the principal places of the State. The health of the place is superior to that of the Miami valley generally. Upon examination, it will be found to be more elevated than the places in the State which are reputed very healthy. But what is much more to its praise, is, the moral and religious character of its inhabitants. Perhaps a more quiet and orderly place could not be selected in all the country. Religion and morals have a strong hold upon the minds and affections of the people generally. If any of the Students, therefore, should unhappily be disposed to dissipation, or to disorderly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement from the citizens.

the people generally. If any of the Students, therefore, should unhappily be disposed to dissipation, or to disorderly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement from the citizens.

The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from various sections of this and other countries. They have been engaged in teaching, in some of the principal schools in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. As residence of two years in the Brazilian Empire and ar er one among the French, enable them to offer unusual inducements to students of the Modern Languages.

The Summer Session will commence on the 3d of May, of each year, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of October. The Winter Session will commence on the 3d of November, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of April. Each Session will be divided into two quarters of eleven weeks each.

THE TERMS OF TUITION WILL BE, PER QUARTER: In the Preparatory Department, Reading, Writing, and Geography.

In the English Department, Reading, Writing, and Geography.

As the proficiency students make in a course of study depends very much upon the books placed in their hands, the following catalogue of works used in the institution, has been prepared with much care:

TEXT BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic—Davies' Algebra, (1st Lessons and Bourdon), Geometry, (Introduction and Legendre) Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry and Shadows and Linear Perspective—Bonny castle's Mensuration of Superfices and Solids—Gunmere's Trigonometry, and Surveying—Bowditch's Navigation—Kirkham's Elocution—Jameson's Rhetoric—Whately's Logic—Abercrombie & Brown's Mental Philosophy—Wayland's Moral Science and Political Economy—Alexander's Christian Evidence—Bayard's Constitution of the United States—Whelply's History—Paley's Natural Theology—Butler's Analogy—Smiley's Philosophy of Nat. History—Butler's Analogy—Smiley's Philosophy of Nat. History—Butler's Latin Testament—Anthon's Classical Dictionary—Leverett's Latin and English Dicti

FRENCH—Boyer's Dictionary—Bolmar's Levizac's

FRENCH—Boyer's Dictionary—Bolmar's Levizac's Grammar—Bolmar's Phrases—Charles XII—Telemaque—Milton—Les Martyrs—Racine—Henrad: and Moliere—Portuguese—Vieyra's Dictionary, Grammar and Exercises—Bible—Bucolics, Georgics, etc.

The Teacher's Department will receive a considerable share of attention, and will embrace all the studies required by the Regents of the New York University.

Instruction will be given in Landscape Painting with water colors; also, in Grecian, Oriental, and Mezzotinto styles.

Further information will be freely communicated, upon application either in person or by letter (postage paid) of

application either in person or by letter (postage paid) of R. M'MURDY, Troy, Miami county, Ohio. 52 tf

TEW AND EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION!!!

—FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more case and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pendicular. To the mercantile, professional, and travelling commu

an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the chairman of the committee on Chemleals, appointed by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ing thous and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consists of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

22 air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by
12 14 chemical agents.

The principle advantage to be derived from a use of the
Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be
kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and withut the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It
is stated that a copy-right is secured. We consider Mr.
Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(signed) "JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful operain for over two years, during which time the proprietor

rancis s Manifold Writer has been in successful opera-tion for over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approba-in \(\frac{1}{2} \) e United States, being made for the Manifold Writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been seen orought to perection, for which a copyright has been ex-cured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity. Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy

by wholesale.

Newspapers or Magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the

subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William Street. Corner Maiden Lane, New York.
Orders for the Manifold writer will be received, and the r ticle procure on reasonable terms, by ARNOLD BUF-FUM 154 Mam street Cincinnati.

MONEY. NEW MARKET FOR WESTERN the sta In his As an Fl wi liv of, Ge 18

rit brif foi off Notint ple and in start tor we In lik tart tree Mil Fich be of by ish

PRODUCE.

The British Government having reduced the Tariff on Western products, the subscriber in-3 tends to ship beef, pork, lard, flour, corn, &c., to England and the West Indies, where he has connexions with the first mercantile houses. To en-4 able him to effect his object extensively, he wishes to obtain a loan, for which security and a liberal interest will be given, or he will accept of a reputable partner with a cash capital.

Care of Dr. BAILEY, Dec 13 tf.

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle-breeders, graziers and drovers to call at his farm one mile west of Golumbus on the National Road, and examine his Durham Stork. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years, paid strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half bred and fifty thorough bred heifers and cows, and a large number of young bulls. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842. 7mo9-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

THE Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Phi. nthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE DISCUSSION.

No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given

in each number. The editorial department will remain as usual under my TERMS-\$2:00 per annum, in advance; \$2:50, if payment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual pro-curing ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one

Oincinnati June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR

JOB WORK Ne tly xecuted at the Office of the Philanthropist.